

(12) **United States Patent**
Wu et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 11,481,746 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Oct. 25, 2022**

(54) **STORE SHELF IMAGING SYSTEM**

(71) Applicant: **Conduent Business Services, LLC**,
Florham Park, NJ (US)

(72) Inventors: **Wencheng Wu**, Webster, NY (US);
Steven R. Moore, Pittsford, NY (US);
Thomas F. Wade, Rochester, IN (US);
Dennis L. Venable, Marion, NY (US);
Adrien P. Côté, Clarkson (CA); **Peter Paul**, Penfield, NY (US)

(73) Assignee: **Conduent Business Services, LLC**,
Florham Park, NJ (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **16/564,436**

(22) Filed: **Sep. 9, 2019**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**
US 2019/0392412 A1 Dec. 26, 2019

Related U.S. Application Data

(62) Division of application No. 14/303,809, filed on Jun. 13, 2014, now Pat. No. 10,453,046.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G06Q 20/20 (2012.01)
G06Q 10/08 (2012.01)
(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **G06Q 20/201** (2013.01); **G06Q 10/087** (2013.01); **G06T 7/74** (2017.01);
(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC G06Q 10/087; G06Q 10/0875; G06Q 30/0643; G06Q 20/203
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

5,512,739 A 4/1996 Chandler et al.
6,814,290 B2 11/2004 Longacre
(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

"Image" is defined as "a vivid or graphic representation or description" (emphasis added) as defined in Merriam-Webster Dictionary, as retrieved at <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/image> (see attached).*

(Continued)

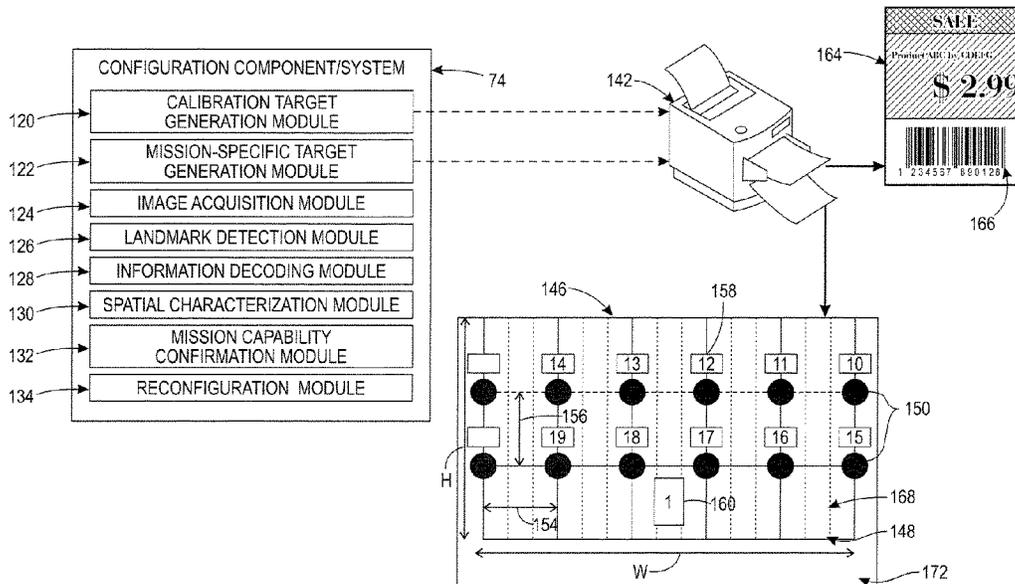
Primary Examiner — Peter Ludwig

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Fay Sharpe LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A store profile generation method includes moving a mobile base around a product facility which includes an arrangement of product display units for displaying products. Product labels are associated with the display units. The product labels display product-related data for the displayed products. With an image capture assembly mounted on the mobile base, images are acquired of the product display units at a sequence of locations of the mobile base. With a computer processor, the product-related data is extracted from the acquired images and a store profile is constructed, based on the extracted product-related data, a spatial characterization of the image capture assembly, and information on the locations of the mobile base when the images were acquired, which indicates locations of the product labels throughout the product facility.

19 Claims, 15 Drawing Sheets



- (51) **Int. Cl.**
G06T 7/73 (2017.01)
G06V 10/22 (2022.01)
G06V 20/10 (2022.01)
G06V 30/414 (2022.01)
G06V 30/224 (2022.01)
- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **G06V 10/22** (2022.01); **G06V 20/10**
(2022.01); **G06V 30/2247** (2022.01); **G06V**
30/414 (2022.01); **G06T 2207/20016**
(2013.01); **G06T 2207/30252** (2013.01)

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

7,066,291	B2	6/2006	Martins et al.	
7,290,707	B2	11/2007	Sawasaki	
7,386,163	B2	6/2008	Sabe et al.	
7,574,378	B2	8/2009	Lipowitz	
7,693,757	B2	4/2010	Zimmerman	
8,189,855	B2	5/2012	Opalach et al.	
8,296,259	B1	10/2012	Trandal et al.	
8,326,069	B2	12/2012	Maslov et al.	
9,033,239	B2*	5/2015	Winkel	G06Q 10/087 235/383
9,280,757	B2*	3/2016	Parpia	G06Q 10/087
9,547,838	B2*	1/2017	Larsen	G06T 17/20
10,040,628	B1*	8/2018	Misra	G06Q 10/08
10,078,826	B2*	9/2018	Morandi	G06Q 30/06
10,282,696	B1*	5/2019	Bettis	G06Q 10/087
10,504,230	B1*	12/2019	Stahl	G06T 7/10
10,755,341	B2*	8/2020	Rhoads	G06T 19/006
10,769,582	B2*	9/2020	Williams	G06K 9/00771
10,932,103	B1*	2/2021	Mathiesen	H04W 4/029
2002/0141640	A1	10/2002	Kraft	
2002/0165790	A1	11/2002	Bancroft et al.	
2002/0196979	A1	12/2002	Yen et al.	
2003/0154141	A1	8/2003	Capazario et al.	
2004/0013295	A1	1/2004	Sabe et al.	
2004/0233278	A1*	11/2004	Prudhomme	B07C 3/14 348/91
2006/0072176	A1	4/2006	Silverstein et al.	
2006/0202032	A1	9/2006	Kricorissian	
2008/0077511	A1*	3/2008	Zimmerman	G05D 1/0246 705/28
2008/0306787	A1	12/2008	Hamilton et al.	
2009/0059270	A1	3/2009	Opalach et al.	
2009/0060349	A1*	3/2009	Linaker	G06K 9/00664 382/209
2009/0212113	A1	8/2009	Chiu et al.	
2010/0070365	A1	3/2010	Siotia et al.	
2010/0171826	A1	7/2010	Hamilton	
2013/0030915	A1	1/2013	Statler et al.	
2013/0103608	A1	4/2013	Scipioni et al.	
2013/0193211	A1	8/2013	Baqai et al.	
2013/0229517	A1	9/2013	Kozitsky et al.	
2013/0278761	A1	10/2013	Wu	
2013/0300729	A1	11/2013	Grimaud	
2013/0342706	A1	12/2013	Hoover et al.	
2014/0003727	A1	1/2014	Lortz et al.	
2014/0089032	A1*	3/2014	Bell	G06Q 10/06315 705/7.24
2014/0218553	A1	8/2014	Deever	
2014/0324642	A1*	10/2014	Winkel	G06Q 10/087 705/28
2014/0344118	A1*	11/2014	Parpia	G06Q 10/087 705/28
2015/0012339	A1*	1/2015	Onischuk	G07C 13/00 705/12
2015/0029339	A1*	1/2015	Kobres	H04N 7/181 348/150
2015/0046299	A1	2/2015	Yan	
2015/0144693	A1	5/2015	Li et al.	
2015/0317620	A1*	11/2015	Morandi	G06K 9/00 705/22

2015/0363625 A1 12/2015 Wu et al.
2015/0365660 A1 12/2015 Wu et al.
2017/0039423 A1* 2/2017 Cork G02B 27/0172

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Adelmann, et al., "Toolkit for Bar Code Recognition and Resolving on Camera Phones—Jump-Starting the Internet of Things," Informatik Workshop on Mobile and Embedded Interactive Systems, pp. 1-7 (2006).

Bailey, "Super-Resolution of Bar Codes," Journal of Electronic Imaging, vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 213-220 (2001).

Ballard, "Generalizing the Hough Transform to Detect Arbitrary Shapes," Pattern Recognition, vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 111-122 (1981).

Bodnár, et al., "Barcode Detection with Uniform Partitioning and Morphological Operations," Conf. of PhD Students in Computer Science, pp. 4-5 (2012).

Bodnár, et al., "Improving Barcode Detection with Combination of Simple Detectors," Int'l Conf. on Signal Image Technology and Internet Based Systems, pp. 300-306 (2012).

Canny, "A Computational Approach to Edge Detection," IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, vol. PAMI-8, No. 6, pp. 679-698 (1986).

Ebner, et al., "Development and Testing of a Color Space (IPT) With Improved Hue Uniformity," Proceedings of IS&T/SID's Sixth Color Imaging Conf., pp. 8-13 (1998).

Felzenszwalb, et al., "Distance Transforms of Sampled Functions," Cornell Computing and Information Science, Tech. Rep., pp. 1-15 (2004).

Gonzalez, et al., "Digital Image Processing," 3rd Edition, Prentice Hall, pp. 1-22 (2008).

Gunturk, et al., "High-Resolution Image Reconstruction from Multiple Differently Exposed Images," IEEE Signal Processing Letters, 13 (4) pp. 197-200 (2006).

Hodges, "An Introduction to Video and Audio Measurement," Elsevier, p. 174 (2004).

Hunt, "The Reproduction of Colour," John Wiley & Sons, p. 48 (2004).

Husky, et al., "Unmanned Ground Vehicle, Clearpath Robotics," pp. 1-2 (2013).

Jain, et al., "Bar Code Localization Using Texture Analysis," Proceedings of the Second Int'l Conf. on Document Analysis and Recognition, pp. 41-44 (1993).

Joseph, et al., "Bar Code Waveform Recognition Using Peak Locations," IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, vol. 16, No. 6, pp. 630-640 (1994).

Juett, "Barcode Localization Using a Bottom Hat Filter," NSF Research Experience for Undergraduates, pp. 1-26 (2005).

Katona, et al., "A Novel Method for Accurate and Efficient Barcode Detection with Morphological Operations," Eighth Int'l Conf. on Signal Image Technology and Internet Based Systems, pp. 307-314 (2012).

Kiryati, et al., "A Probabilistic Hough Transform," Pattern Recognition, vol. 24, No. 4, pp. 303-316 (1991).

Kuroki, et al., "Bar Code Recognition System Using Image Processing," Hitachi Process Computer Engineering, Inc., pp. 568-572 (1990).

Lin, et al., "Multi-Symbology and Multiple 1D/2D Barcodes Extraction Framework," Advances in Multimedia Modeling, pp. 401-410 (2011).

Lin, et al., "Real-Time Automatic Recognition of Omnidirectional Multiple Barcodes and DSP Implementation," Machine Vision and Applications, vol. 22, pp. 409-419 (2011).

Liyanage, "Efficient Decoding of Blurred, Pitched, and Scratched Barcode Images," Second Int'l Conf. on Industrial and Information Systems, pp. 1-6 (2007).

McKesson, "Linearity and Gamma—Chapter 12—Dynamic Range," <http://www.arcsynthesis.org/gltut/Illumination/Tut12%20Monitors%20and%20Gamma.html>, pp. 1-7 (retrieved Jul. 11, 2013).

Muniz, et al., "A Robust Software Barcode Reader Using the Hough Transform," Int'l Conf. on Information Intelligence and Systems, pp. 313-319 (1999).

(56)

References Cited

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Normand, et al., "A Two-Dimensional Bar Code Reader," 12th Int'l Conf. on Pattern Recognition, vol. 3, pp. 201-203 (1994).

Ohbuchi, et al., "Barcode Readers Using the Camera Device in Mobile Phones," Proceedings of the 2004 Int'l Conf. on Cyberworlds, pp. 1-6 (2004).

Oktem, et al., "A Superresolution Approach for Bar Code Reading," Electrical and Engineering Department, Atılım University, Turkey, 2002.

Oktem, "Bar Code Localization in Wavelet Domain by Using Binary," Proceedings of the IEEE 12th Signal Processing and Communications Applications Conference, pp. 499-501 (2004).

Pavlidis, et al., "Fundamentals of Bar Code Information Theory," IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, vol. 16, No. 6, pp. 630-640 (1994).

Poynton, "Digital Video and HDTV: Algorithms and Interfaces" Morgan Kaufman Publishers, pp. 260 and 630 (2003).

Poynton, "Frequently Questioned Answers About Gamma," www.poynton.com/notes/color/GammaFAQ.html, pp. 1-3 (2010).

Reinhard, et al., "High Dynamic Range Imaging: Acquisition, Display, and Image-Based Lighting," Morgan Kaufmann Publishers, p. 82 (2010).

Tuinstra, "Reading Barcodes from Digital Imagery," Ph.D. dissertation, Cedarville University, pp. 1-18 (2006).

Wittman, et al. "Super-Resolution of 1D Barcode Images," University of Minnesota, pp. 1-41 (2004).

Wu, et al., "Automatic Thresholding of Gray-Level Using Multi-Stage Approach," Proc. 7th Int'l Conf. on Document Analysis and Recognition, pp. 493-497 (2003).

Youssef, et al., "Automated Barcode Recognition for Smart Identification and Inspection Automation," Expert Systems with Applications, vol. 33, No. 4, pp. 968-977 (2007).

Zhang, "Flexible Camera Calibration by Viewing a Plane from Unknown Orientations," Int'l Conf. on Computer Vision, Corfu, Greece, pp. 666-673 (1999).

* cited by examiner

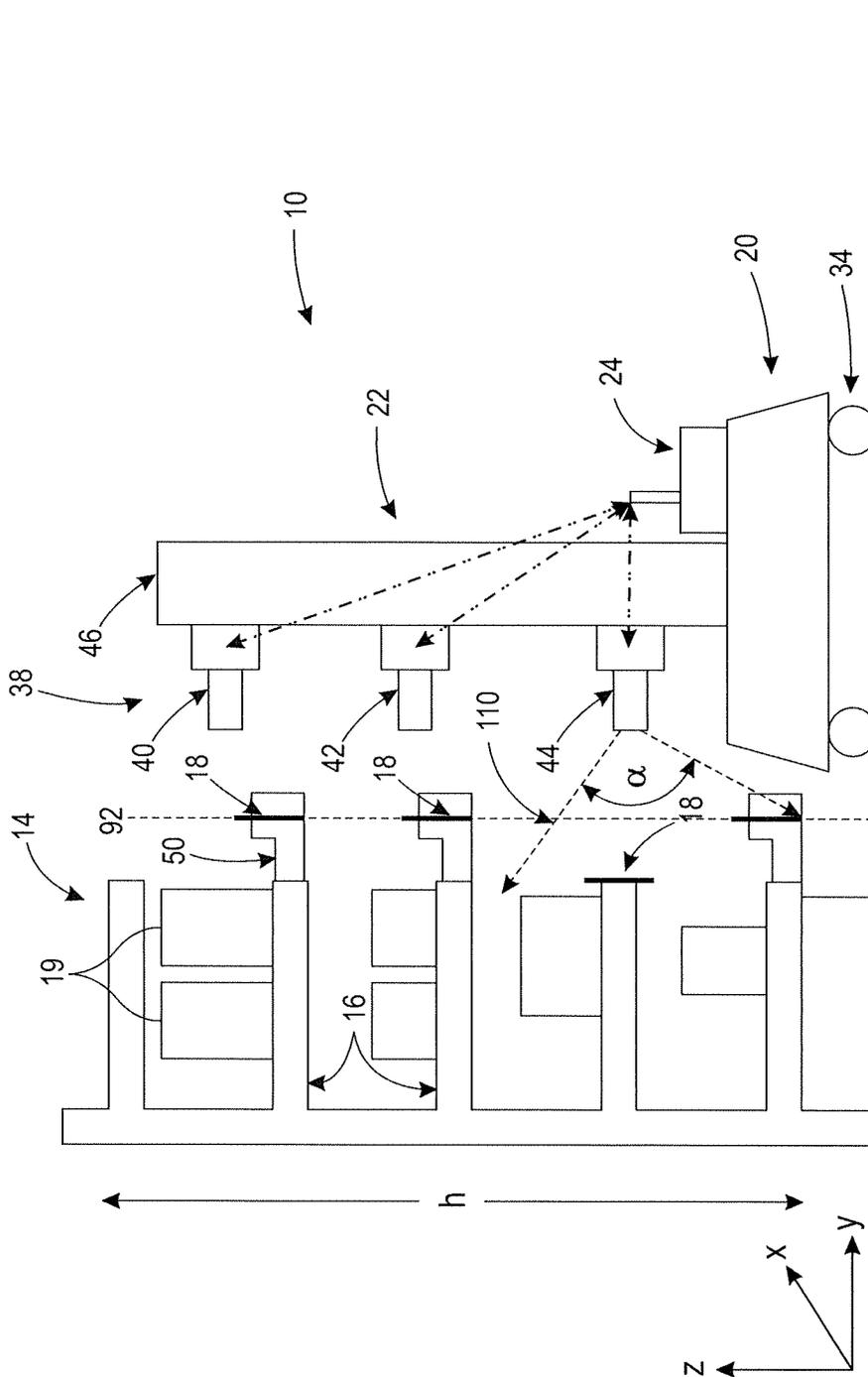


FIG. 1

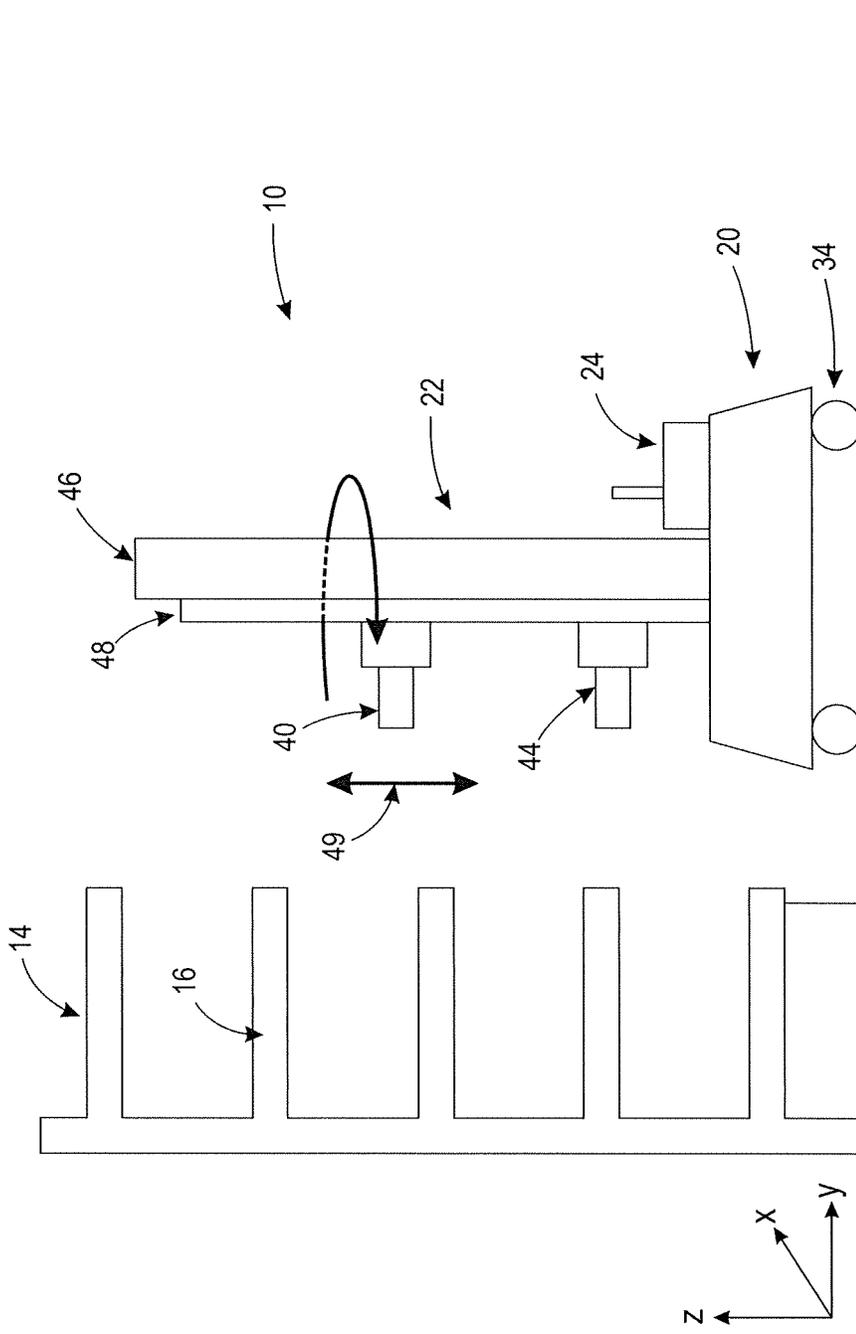


FIG. 2

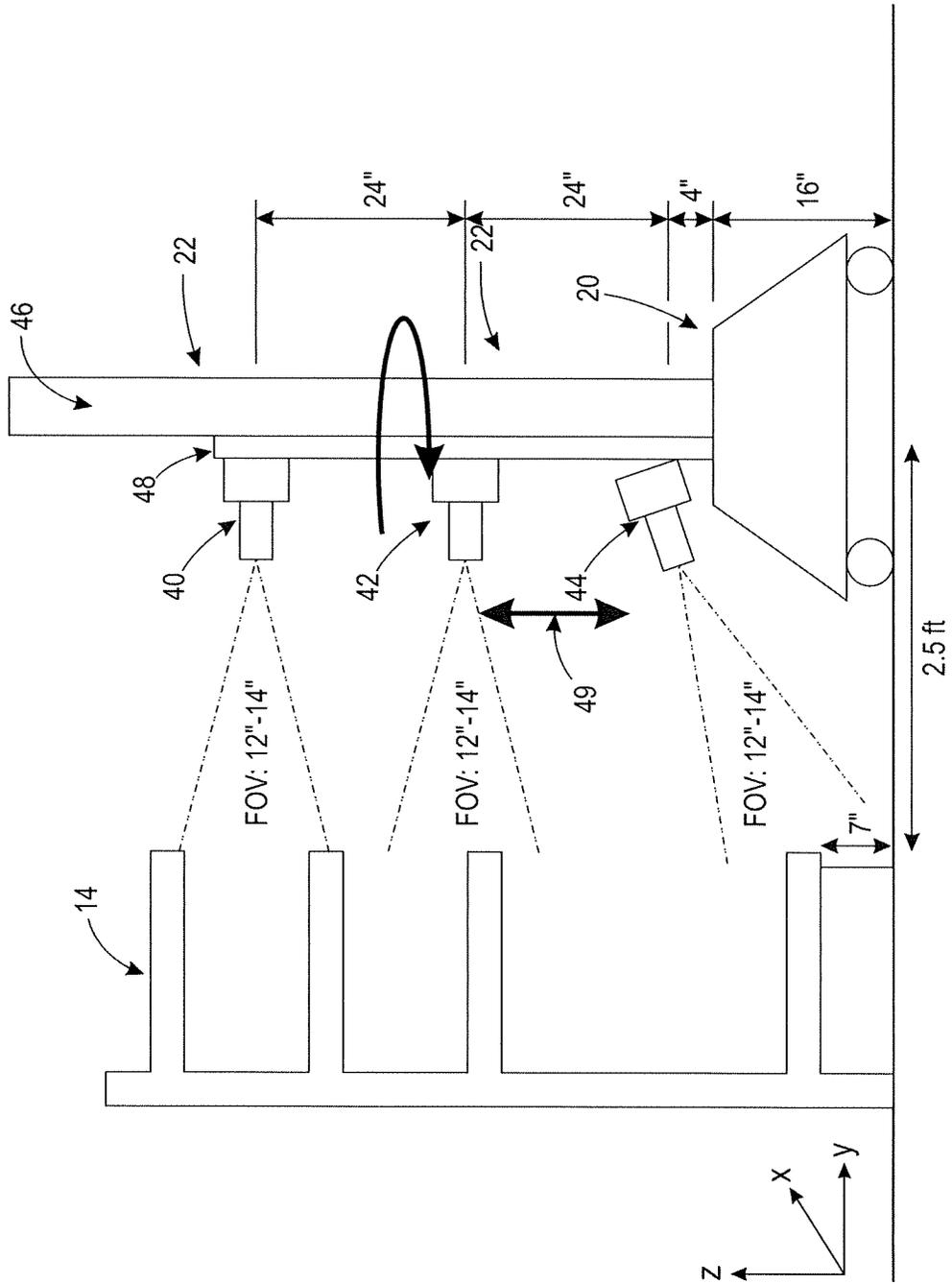


FIG. 3

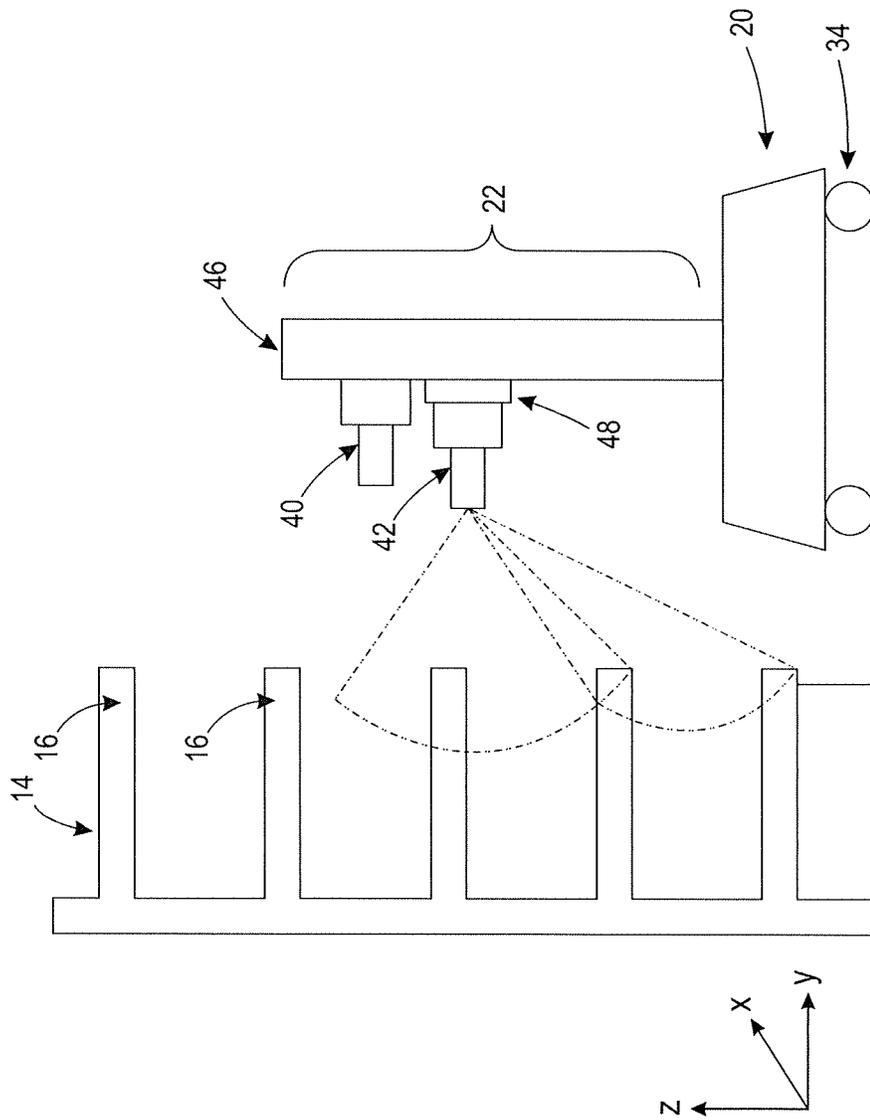


FIG. 4

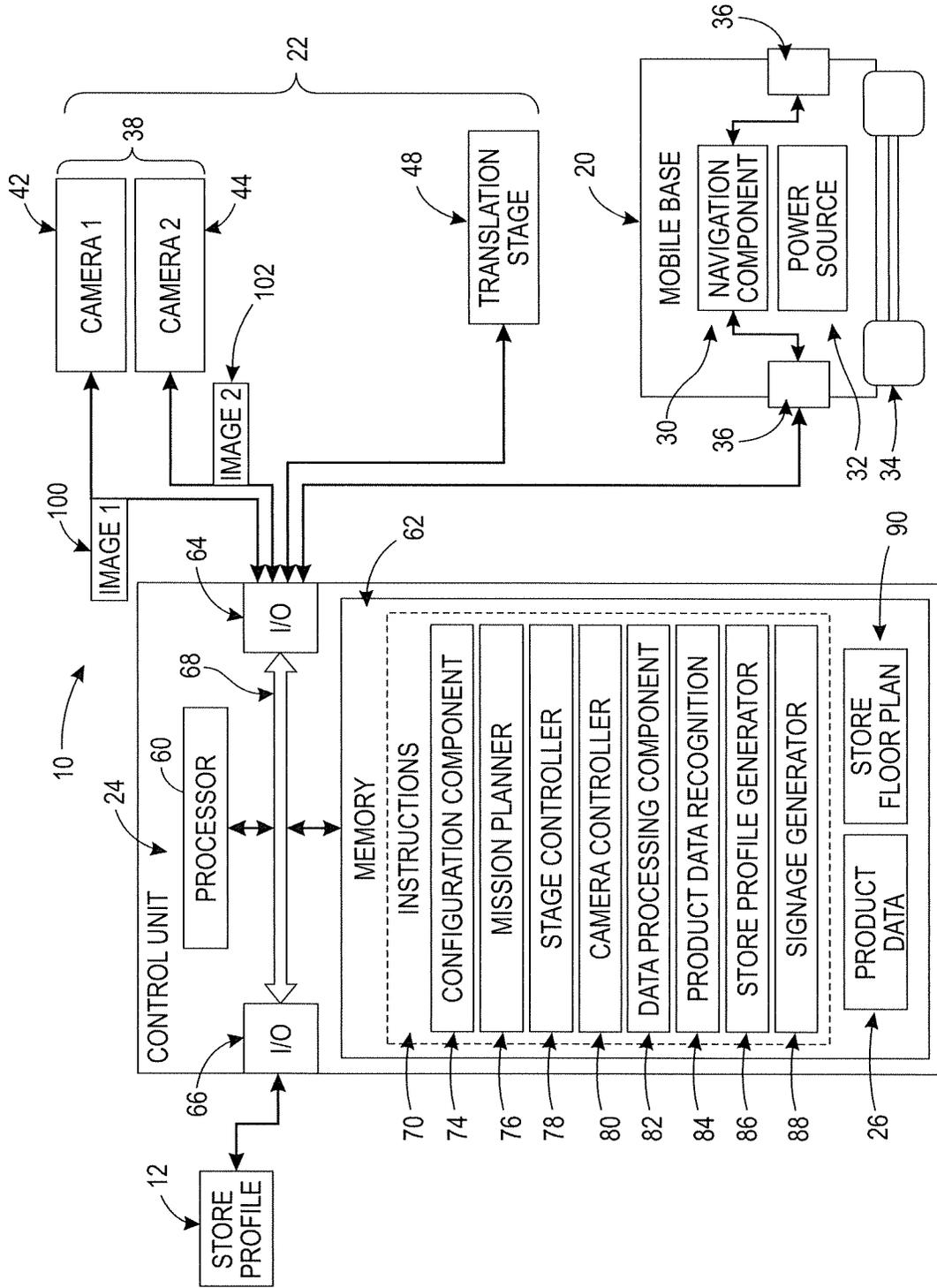


FIG. 5

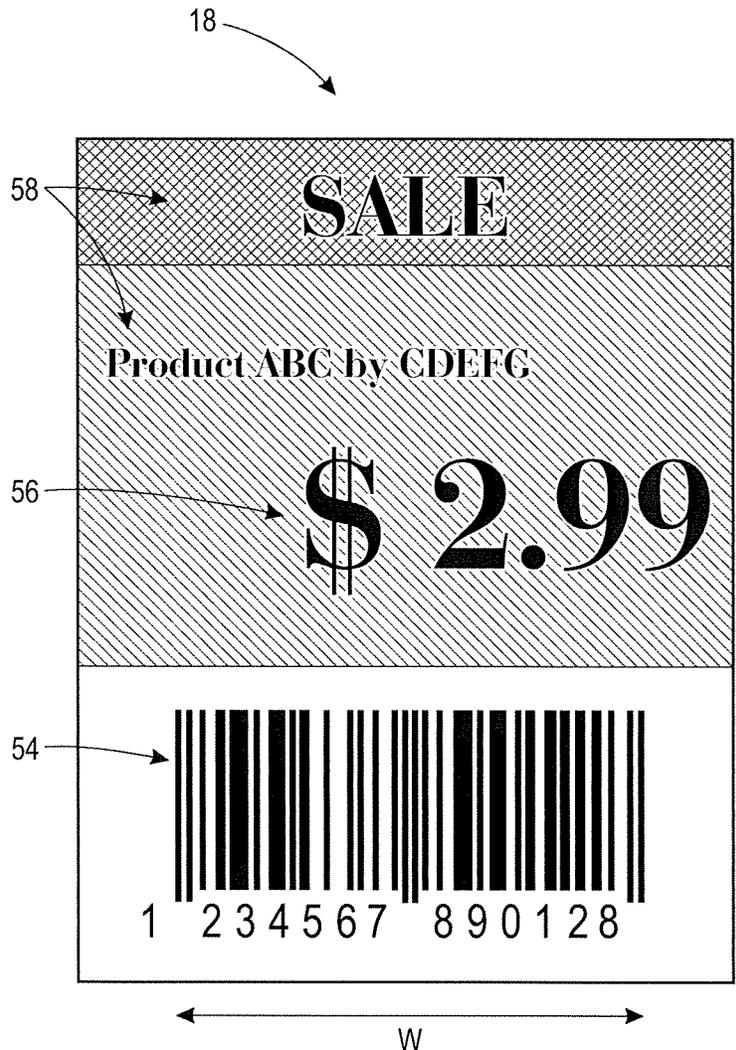


FIG. 6

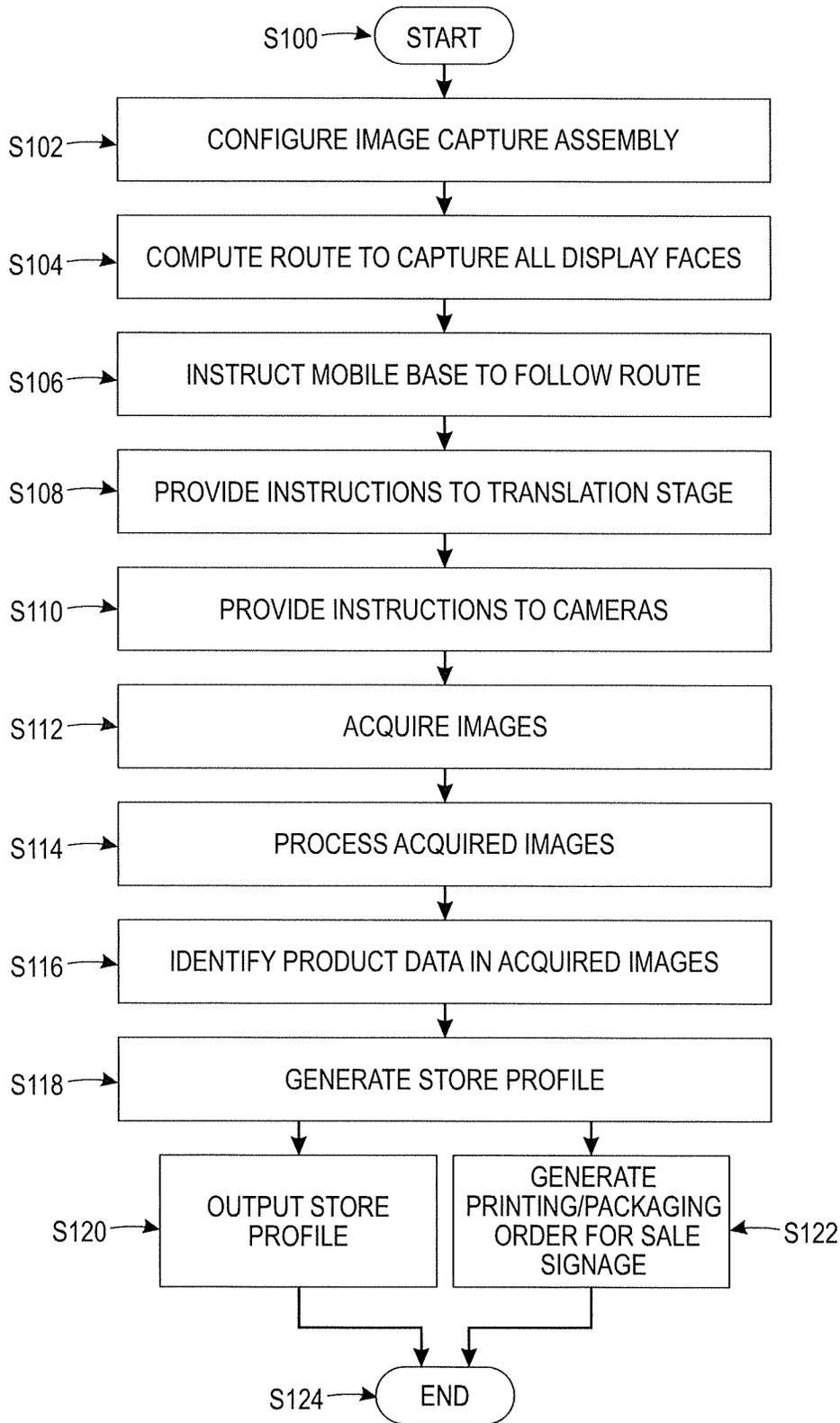


FIG. 7

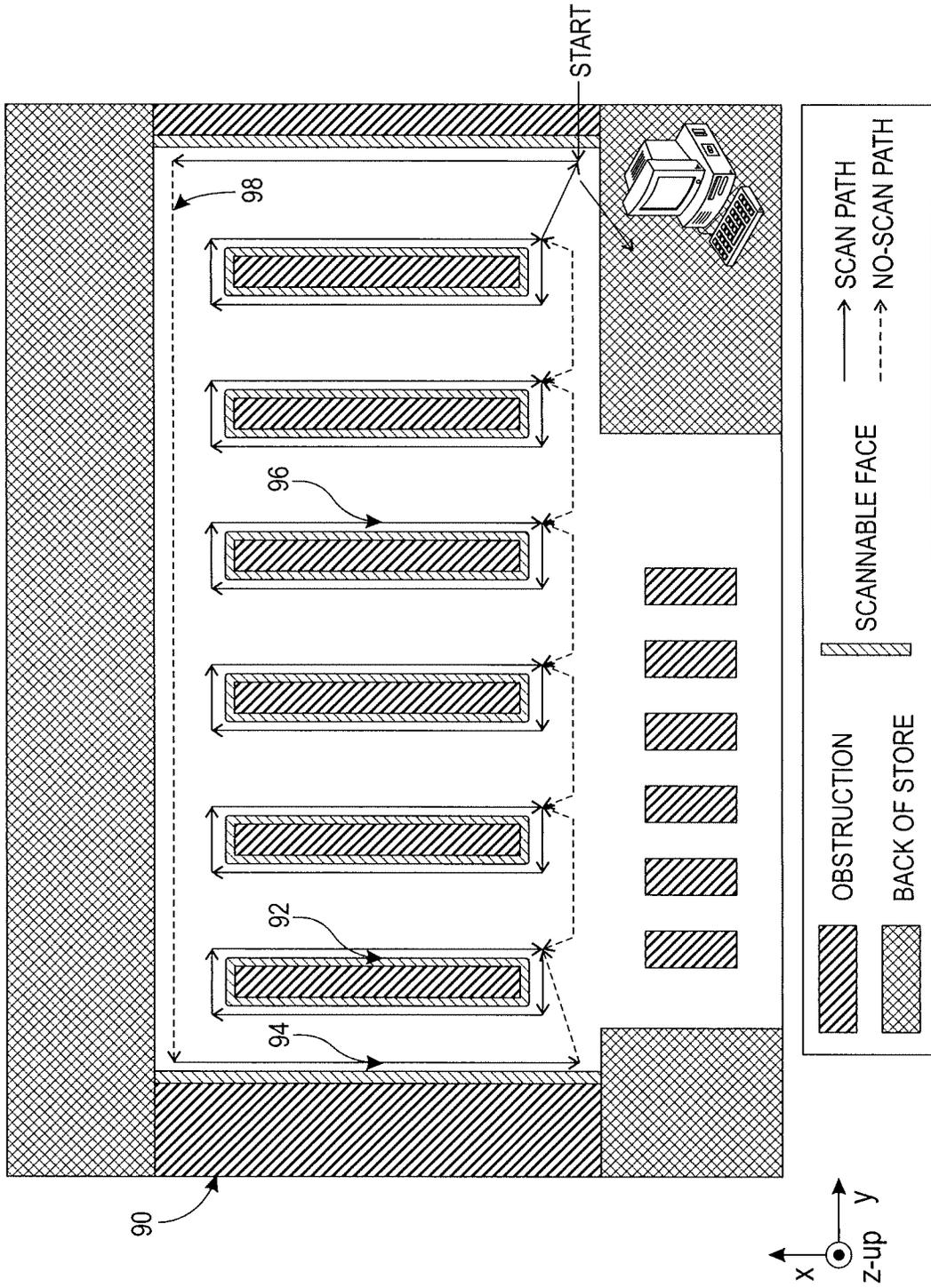


FIG. 8

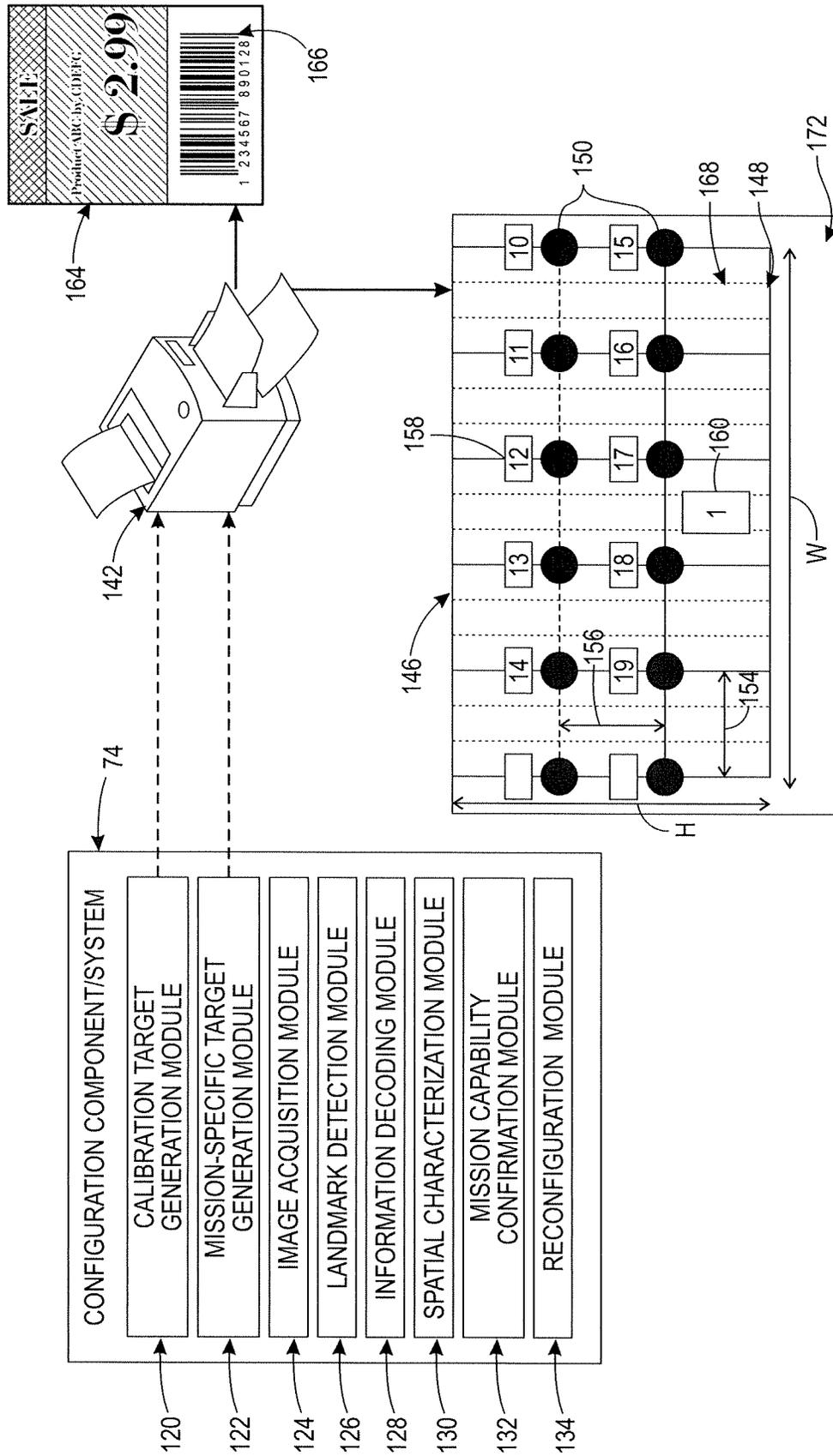


FIG. 9

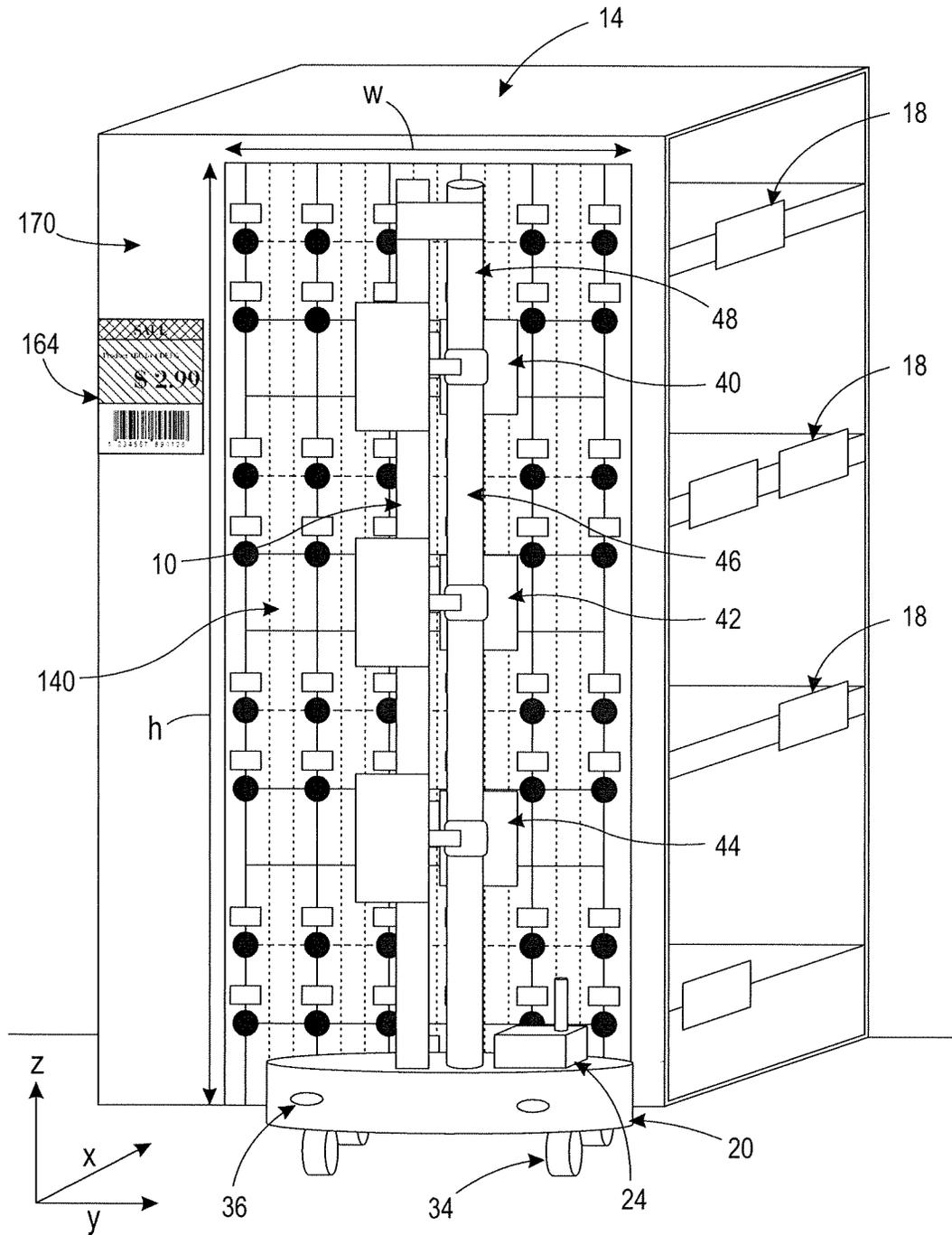


FIG. 10

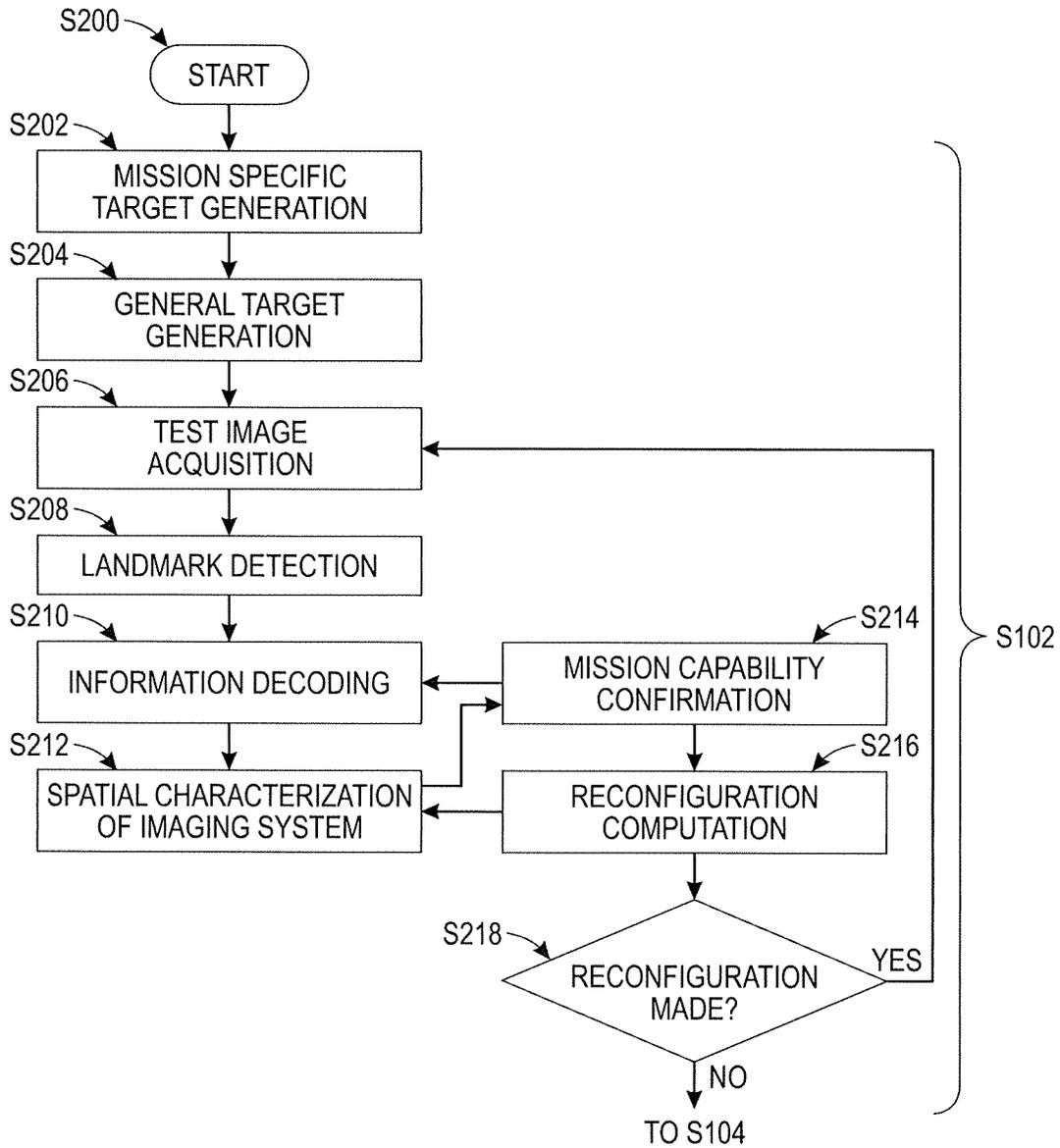


FIG. 11

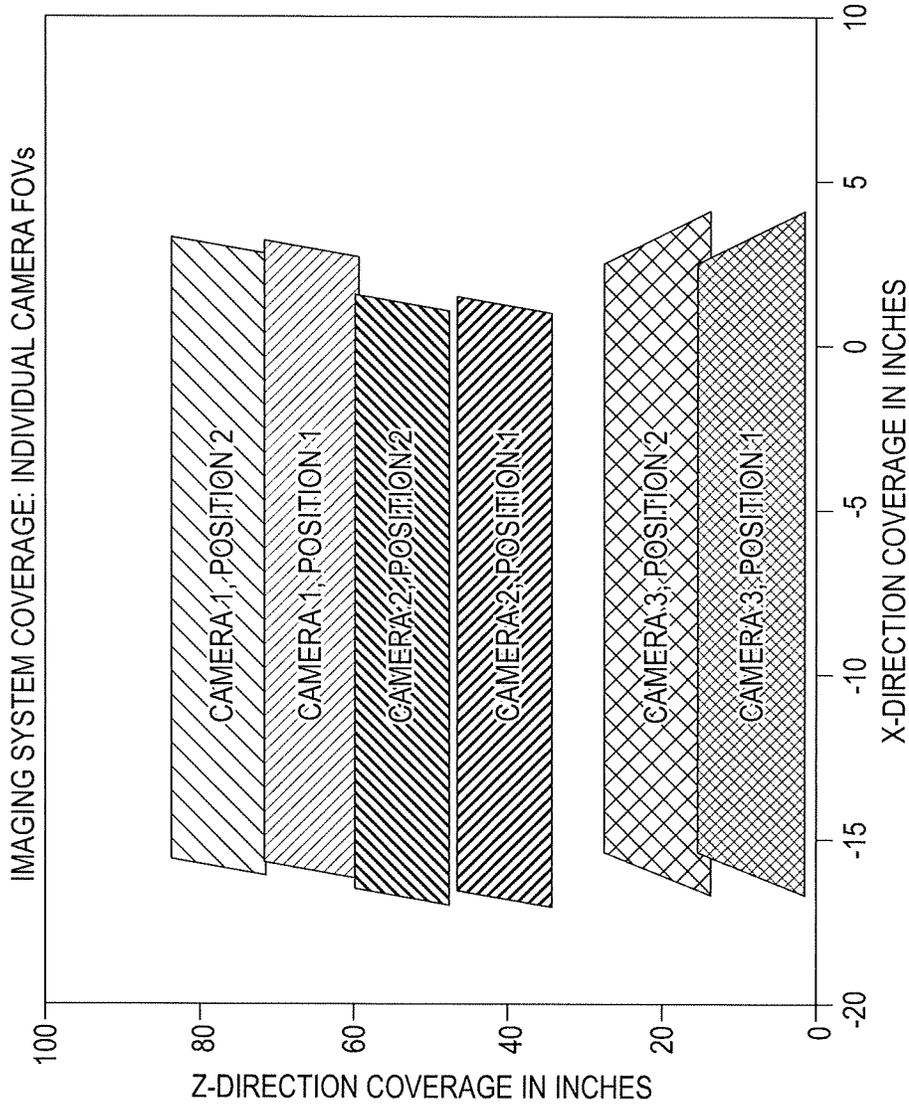


FIG. 12

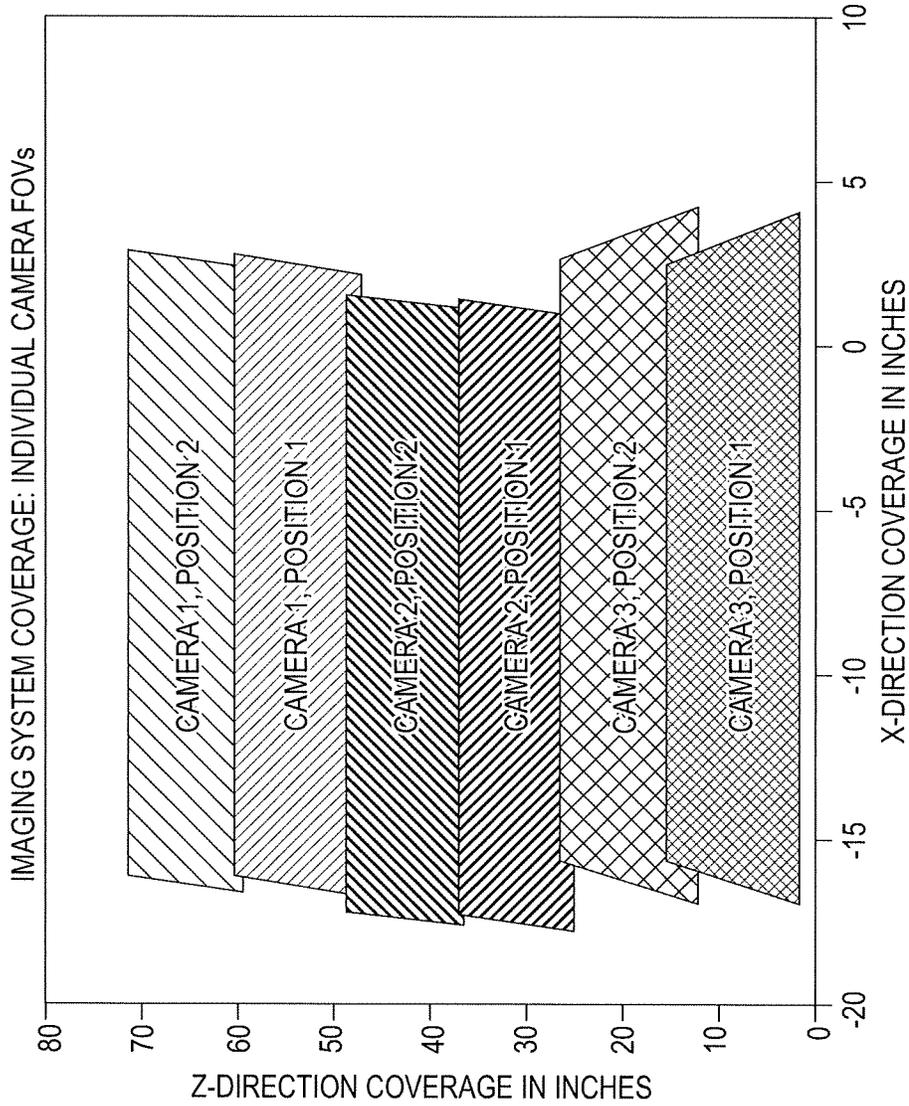


FIG. 13

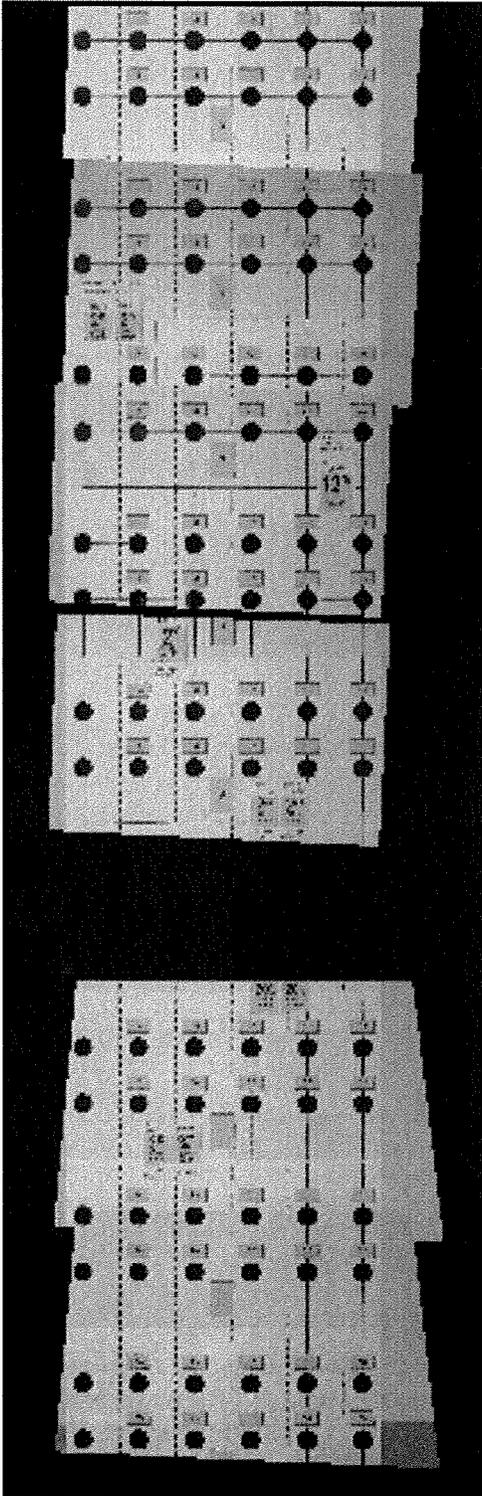


FIG. 14

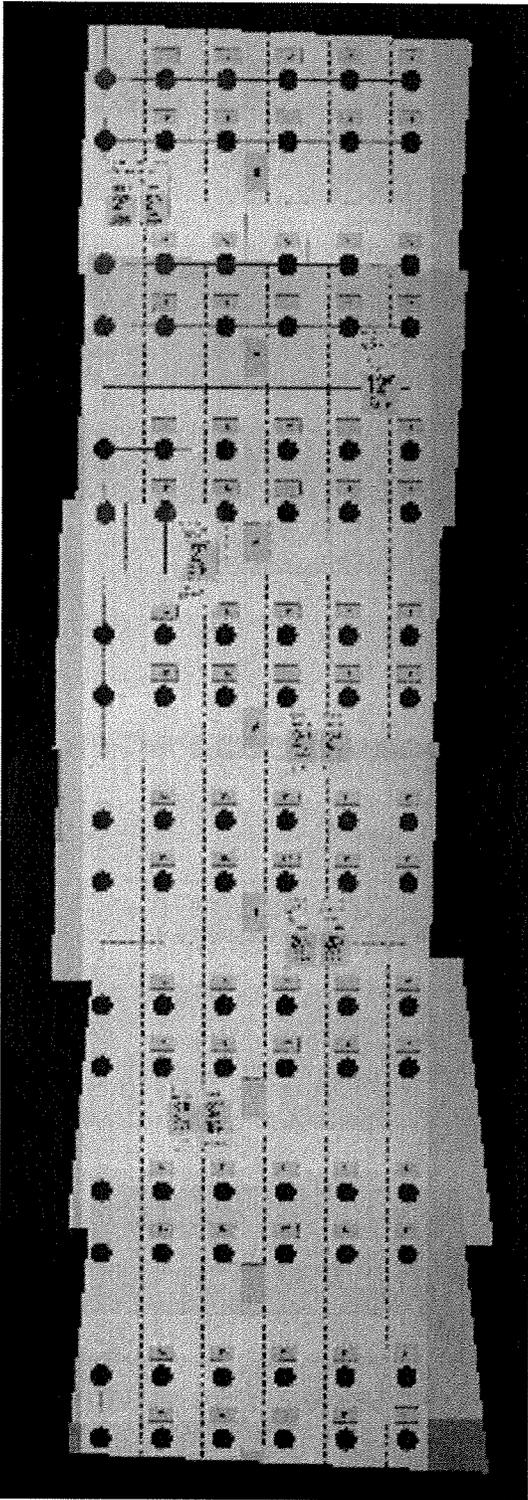


FIG. 15

STORE SHELF IMAGING SYSTEM

This application claim the priority as a Divisional of U.S. application Ser. No. 14/303,809, filed Jun. 13, 2014, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein in its entirety, by reference.

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED PATENTS AND APPLICATIONS

Cross-reference is made to the following applications, filed contemporaneously herewith: U.S. application Ser. No. 14/303,735, filed Jun. 13, 2014, entitled METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR SPATIAL CHARACTERIZATION OF AN IMAGING SYSTEM (now U.S. Pat. No. 9,542,746), and U.S. application Ser. No. 14/303,724, filed Jun. 13, 2014, entitled IMAGE PROCESSING METHODS AND SYSTEMS FOR BARCODE AND/OR PRODUCT LABEL RECOGNITION (now U.S. Pat. No. 9,659,204), the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

BACKGROUND

The exemplary embodiment relates to product mapping and finds particular application in connection with a system and method for determining the spatial layout of product content of a product facility, such as a store.

Retail chains, such as pharmacy, grocery, home improvement, and others, may have a set of product facilities, such as stores, in which products are presented on product display units, such as shelves, cases, and the like. Product information is generally displayed close to the product, on pre-printed product labels. The product labels indicate the price of the item and generally include a unique identifier for the product, e.g., in the form of a barcode, which is often used by the store for restocking and other purposes. Periodically, stores place some of the items on sale, or otherwise adjust prices. This entails printing of sale item labels and/or associated signage and manual replacement of the product labels and/or addition of associated signage. The printing and posting of such sale item signage within each store often occurs at weekly intervals.

It would be advantageous to each store if the signage was printed and packed in the order in which a store employee encounters the sale products while walking down each aisle. However, retail chains generally cannot control or predict the product locations across each of their stores. This may be due to a number of factors, such as store manager discretion, local product merchandising campaigns, different store layouts, and so forth. Thus, individual stores may resort to manually pre-sorting the signage into the specific order appropriate for that store, which can be time consuming and not always accurate.

Current approaches for documenting product locations on shelves include sending one or more persons through the store taking pictures along the store aisles with a mobile device, such as a cell phone camera. Post-processing of the captured images is then used in an attempt to identify each product and its location on a shelf. This approach suffers because of significant variations, including product packaging changes, product orientation on the shelf, motion blur, lighting variations, and the like.

It would be advantageous to a chain of stores to be able to collect product location data substantially automatically across its stores. Each store could then receive signage

which has been automatically packaged in an appropriate order to avoid a pre-sorting step.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

The following references, the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference in their entireties, are mentioned: U.S. Pub. No. 20130342706, published Dec. 26, 2013, entitled CAMERA CALIBRATION APPLICATION, by Hoover, et al., discloses a method and system for camera calibration.

U.S. Pub. No. 20100171826, published Jul. 8, 2010, entitled METHOD FOR MEASURING RETAIL DISPLAY AND COMPLIANCE, by Hamilton, et al., discloses a method and apparatus for measuring retail store display and shelf compliance.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

In accordance with one aspect of the exemplary embodiment, a store profile generation system includes a mobile base. An image capture assembly is mounted on the mobile base. The assembly includes at least one image capture device for acquiring images of product display units in a product facility. Product labels are associated with the product display units and include product-related data. A control unit processes images captured by the at least one image capture device at a sequence of locations of the mobile base in the product facility. The control unit extracts the product-related data from the acquired images and constructs a store profile indicating locations of the product labels throughout the product facility, based on the extracted product-related data, a spatial characterization of the image capture assembly, and information on the locations of the mobile base when the images were acquired.

In accordance with another aspect of the exemplary embodiment, a store profile generation method includes moving a mobile base around a product facility which includes an arrangement of product display units for displaying products. Product labels are associated with the display units. The product labels display product-related data for the displayed products. With an image capture assembly mounted on the mobile base, images are acquired of the product display units at a sequence of locations of the mobile base. With a computer processor, the product-related data is extracted from the acquired images and a store profile is constructed, based on the extracted product-related data, a spatial characterization of the image capture assembly, and information on the locations of the mobile base when the images were acquired, which indicates locations of the product labels throughout the product facility.

In accordance with another aspect of the exemplary embodiment, a store profile generation method includes computing a spatial profile for each of a plurality of vertically-spaced image capture device positions. A mobile base is moved around a product facility which includes an arrangement of product display units for displaying products, product labels being associated with the display units, the product labels displaying product-related data for the displayed products. With an image capture assembly mounted on the mobile base, images are acquired of the product display units at each of the plurality of vertically-spaced image capture device positions for a sequence of locations of the mobile base. With a computer processor, the product-related data is extracted from the acquired images and a store profile indicating locations of the product labels throughout the product facility is constructed, based on the

extracted product-related data, information on the locations of the mobile base, and the computed spatial profiles.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic elevational view of a store profile generation system in accordance with one aspect of the exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 2 is a schematic elevational view of a store profile generation system in accordance with another aspect of the exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 3 is a schematic elevational view of a store profile generation system in accordance with another aspect of the exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 4 is a schematic elevational view of a store profile generation system in accordance with another aspect of the exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 5 is a functional block diagram of the store profile generation system of FIGS. 1-4 in accordance with one aspect of the exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 6 illustrates an exemplary price tag;

FIG. 7 is a flow chart illustrating a store profile generation method in accordance with another aspect of the exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 8 illustrates a map of a store with a route for the store profile generation system identified;

FIG. 9 illustrates a configuration component, a section of a modular calibration target, and a mission-specific target;

FIG. 10 illustrates a calibration target mounted to a vertical surface being used in configuration of the exemplary store profile generation system;

FIG. 11 is a flow chart illustrating a method for configuration and/or characterization of the image capture assembly of the store profile generation system in accordance with another aspect of the exemplary embodiment;

FIG. 12 illustrates a representation of an initial configuration of the image capture assembly;

FIG. 13 illustrates a representation of a reconfiguration of the image capture assembly; and

FIGS. 14 and 15 illustrate panoramas of the calibration target before and after reconfiguration of the image capture assembly generated from computed spatial profiles of the cameras.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

With reference to FIGS. 1-5, where the same numbers are used for similar elements, a mobile profile generation system 10 is configured for determining a spatial layout 12 (FIG. 5) of the product content of a product facility, such as a retail store, warehouse, or the like. The spatial layout may be referred to herein as a store profile. The store profile 12 may be in the form of a 2-dimensional or 3-dimensional plan of the store which indicates the locations of products, for example, by providing product data for each product, such as an SKU or barcode, and an associated location, such as x,y coordinates (where x is generally a direction parallel to an aisle and y is orthogonal to it), a position on an aisle, or a position on a predefined path, such as a walking path through the store. In some embodiments, the store profile may include a photographic panorama of a part of the store generated from a set of captured images, or a graphical representation generated therefrom.

The store profile 12 is generated by capturing images of product display units 14, such as store shelf units, at appropriate locations with appropriate imaging resolutions. As illustrated in FIG. 1, each shelf unit 14 may include two or

more vertically-spaced shelves 16, to which product labels 18, such as product price tags, displaying product-related information, are mounted, adjacent related products 19. In the exemplary embodiments, the price labels are not on the products themselves, but on the shelf units, e.g., in determined locations. Thus for example, a portion of a shelf which is allocated to a given product may provide for one (or more) price labels to be displayed for that product. In other embodiments the product labels 18 may be displayed on an adjacent pegboard or be otherwise associated with the respective display unit 14.

The exemplary profile generation system 10 includes a mobile base 20, an image capture assembly 22, and a control unit 24, which are moveable as a unit around the product facility. The exemplary system 10 captures images within a product facility, such as a retail store, with the image capture assembly 22 at a sequence of locations of the mobile base 20, extracts product-related data 26 (e.g., printed barcodes and/or text from the captured product price labels) and location information from the images and the mobile base location, and constructs a store profile 12 (e.g., a 2D map, as discussed above) which defines a spatial layout of locations of the shelf labels 18 within the store.

The mobile base 20 serves to transport the image capture assembly 22 around the product facility and may be fully-autonomous or semi-autonomous. In one embodiment, the mobile base 20 is responsible for navigating the system 10 to a desired location with desired facing (orientation), as requested by the control unit 24, and reporting back the actual location and facing, if there is any deviation from the request. As illustrated in FIG. 5, in a fully-autonomous mode, the motorized mobile base 20 may include a navigation component 30 and an associated power source 32, such as a battery, motor, drive train, etc., to drive wheels 34 of the mobile base in order to move the system 10 to a desired location with desired facing according to a request from the control unit 24. The navigation component 30 may be similarly configured to the control unit 24 and may include memory and a processor for implementing the instructions provided by the control unit and reporting location and orientation information back to the control unit. Position and/or motion sensors 36 provide the navigation component 30 with sensing capability to confirm and/or measure any deviation from the requested location and orientation. These may be used by the navigation component for identifying the location, orientation, and movement of the mobile base for navigation and for store profile generation by the control unit. One suitable mobile base which can be adapted to use herein is a Husky™ unmanned ground vehicle obtainable from Clearpath Robotics Inc., 148 Manitou Dr, Kitchener, Ontario N2C 1L3, Canada, which includes a battery-powered power source.

In a semi-autonomous mode, the mobile base 20 is pushed by a person (e.g., as a cart), and thus the power source and optionally also the navigation component may be omitted. In some embodiments, the navigation component and sensors may be used in the semi-automated mode to confirm and/or measure any deviation from a requested location and orientation (e.g., by using voice feedback to confirm the aisle/shelf information or using image features of the scene).

The image capture assembly 22 includes an imaging component 38 which includes one or more image capture devices, such as digital cameras 40, 42, 44, that are carried by a support frame 46. The image capture devices capture digital images, such as color or monochrome photographic images. The support frame may be mounted to the mobile base 20 and extend generally vertically (in the z-direction)

therefrom (for example, at an angle of from 0-30° from vertical, such as from 0-20° from vertical). The cameras are configured to capture images of a full height h of the shelf unit, or at least that portion of the height h in which the labels **18** of interest are likely to be positioned throughout the facility.

One or more of the camera(s) **40**, **42**, **44** may be moveable, by a suitable mechanism, in one or more directions, relative to the support frame **46** and/or mobile base **20**. In one embodiment, at least one of the cameras has a first position and a second position, vertically-spaced from the first position, allowing the camera to capture images in the first and second positions. In the embodiment illustrated in FIGS. **2** and **3**, for example, the support frame **46** includes a translation stage **48** for moving one or more of the camera(s) in at least one direction, such as generally in the z (vertical) direction, as illustrated by arrow **49**. The direction of movement need not be strictly vertical if the support translation stage is mounted to an angled support frame, as noted above. Optionally, the translation stage **48** provides for rotation of one or more of the cameras in the x,y plane and/or tilting of one or more of the cameras, relative to the translation stage/support frame. In another embodiment, the cameras, and/or their associated mountings, may provide the cameras with individual Pan-Tilt-Zoom (PTZ) capability. The pan capability allows movement of the field of view (FOV) relative to the base unit in the x direction; the tilt capability allows the field of view to move in the z direction as illustrated for camera **44** in FIG. **3**; the zoom capability increases/decreases the field of view in the x, z plane (which may be measured in units of distance, such as inches or cm, as illustrated in FIG. **3**, or angle α , as illustrated in FIG. **1**). In some embodiments, only some, i.e., fewer than all, of the cameras are moveable and/or have PTZ capability, as illustrated in FIG. **4**, where only camera **42** has such capabilities. The incremental movement of the mobile base **20** allows images to be captured along the length of the shelf unit **14** (in the x direction).

The image capture assembly **22** serves to capture a series of images containing shelf product labels **18**, such as product price tags, at sufficient resolution for analysis and product recognition. The product price or tags **18** may be located on the outer edge of a shelf or at the end of a pegboard hook **50**, or other product label mounting device. As illustrated in FIG. **6**, each price tag **18** generally includes a unique identifier **54** for the product, such as a 1 or 2-dimensional barcode or stock keeping unit (SKU) code. As an example, a 1D EAN-13 code may be printed on or otherwise affixed to the product label. 2D barcodes are commonly referred to as QR codes or matrix codes. In addition, a human-readable price **56** and optionally some descriptive text **58** may be printed on or otherwise affixed to the product label.

A width w of the barcode **54** in the y direction may be about 20-25 mm on many price tags. However, the barcode width may not be uniform throughout the store or from one store to another. In order to allow accurate imaging and decoding of such barcodes, a minimum resolution of approximately 200 pixels per inch (ppi) (78 pixels per centimeter) at the object plane with sufficient depth of focus to allow for differences in x direction position or tilt of the price tags relative to the camera is desirable. For smaller barcodes and 2D barcodes, a higher resolution may be appropriate. A digital camera mounted to a support frame **46** so that it can be relatively stationary while capturing images is thus more suited to this task than a hand-held smartphone camera or inexpensive webcams, unless the acquisition is performed close up (e.g., one barcode at a time with the

camera placed very close to the barcode) and the camera is held sufficiently steady. Furthermore, although the locations of price tags are somewhat systematic, there are large variations from shelf to shelf, store to store, and chain to chain, as well as differences in lighting conditions, print quality, transparency of the product label mounting device **50** (if it overlays the product label **18**), and so forth. Thus, it may be appropriate to change the design and/or adjust the configuration of the cameras, depending on the expected conditions within the store or portion thereof. An exemplary image capture assembly **22** is adaptable to accept different numbers of cameras and/or different camera capabilities, as described in further detail below.

The exemplary control unit **24** provides both control of the system and data processing. The control unit **24** includes one or more dedicated or general purpose computing devices configured for performing the method described in FIG. **7**. The computing device may be a PC, such as a desktop, a laptop, palmtop computer, portable digital assistant (PDA), server computer, cellular telephone, tablet computer, pager, combination thereof, or other computing device capable of executing instructions for performing the exemplary method. As will be appreciated, although the control unit **24** is illustrated as being physically located on the mobile base **20** (FIG. **1**), it is to be appreciated that parts of the control unit may be in the image capture assembly **22** or located on a separate computer remote from the mobile base and image capture assembly.

The control unit **24** illustrated in FIG. **5** includes a processor **60**, which controls the overall operation of the control unit **24** by execution of processing instructions which are stored in memory **62** communicatively connected with the processor **60**. One or more input/output interfaces **64**, **66** allow the control unit to communicate (wired or wirelessly) with external devices. For example, interface **64** communicates with cameras **42**, **44**, **46** to request image capture, and/or adjustments to the PTZ settings, and to receive captured digital images from the cameras; with translation stage **48**, where present, to adjust camera position(s); with mobile base **20** for movement of the system as a whole, relative to the shelf unit, and the like. Interface **66** may be used for outputting acquired or processed images, a store profile **12**, and/or information extracted therefrom, such as to an external computing device and/or a printer (not shown) for printing and/or packaging sale signage in an appropriate order to match the store profile.

The various hardware components **60**, **62**, **64**, **66** of the control unit **24** may be all connected by a bus **68**.

The memory **62** may represent any type of non-transitory computer readable medium such as random access memory (RAM), read only memory (ROM), magnetic disk or tape, optical disk, flash memory, or holographic memory. In one embodiment, the memory **62** comprises a combination of random access memory and read only memory. In some embodiments, the processor **60** and memory **62** may be combined in a single chip. The interface **66**, **68** allows the computer to communicate with other devices via a wired or wireless links or by a computer network, such as a local area network (LAN) or wide area network (WAN), or the Internet, and may comprise a modulator/demodulator (MODEM), an electrical socket, a router, a cable, and and/or Ethernet port. Memory **62** stores instructions for performing the exemplary method as well as the processed data **12**.

The digital processor **60** can be variously embodied, such as by a single-core processor, a dual-core processor (or more generally by a multiple-core processor), a digital processor and cooperating math coprocessor, a digital controller, or the

like. The digital processor **60**, in addition to controlling the operation of the computer **62**, executes instructions stored in memory **62** for performing the method outlined in FIGS. 7 and/or **11**.

The term “software,” as used herein, is intended to encompass any collection or set of instructions executable by a computer or other digital system so as to configure the computer or other digital system to perform the task that is the intent of the software. The term “software” as used herein is intended to encompass such instructions stored in storage medium such as RAM, a hard disk, optical disk, or so forth, and is also intended to encompass so-called “firmware” that is software stored on a ROM or so forth. Such software may be organized in various ways, and may include software components organized as libraries, Internet-based programs stored on a remote server or so forth, source code, interpretive code, object code, directly executable code, and so forth. It is contemplated that the software may invoke system-level code or calls to other software residing on a server or other location to perform certain functions.

The processor **60** executes instructions **70** stored in memory **62** for performing the method outlined in FIGS. 7 and/or **11**. In the illustrated embodiment, the instructions include a configuration component **74**, a mission planner **76**, a translation stage controller **78**, a camera controller **80**, an image data processing component **82**, a product data recognition component **84**, a store profile generator **86**, and a signage generator **88**. Fewer than all these components may be included in some embodiments. In other embodiments, some or all of the components may be located on a separate computing device, i.e., one which is not carried by the mobile base, as discussed above.

The configuration component **74** is used prior to a mission to configure the image capture assembly **22** (e.g., determine FOV and position(s) of the camera(s) and to provide a spatial characterization of the image capture assembly, such as a spatial profile for each camera. Each camera may have at least one camera spatial profile. A camera may have two or more spatial profiles if the camera is to be moved, relative to the mobile base, and/or its FOV adjusted, for acquiring more than one image at the same mobile base location. The camera spatial profile may be a mapping between pixel location and a location in an x, z plane to enable a mapping between pixels of each image captured at a respective camera position and a position in the x, z plane corresponding to a portion of a shelf face where the images are captured.

The mission planner **76** has access to a store floor plan **90** (layout of aisle and shelves and its facing) and the purpose of each mission. A mission may be for example, to capture all price tags throughout the store, or limited to only a part of the store, etc. Using the information in the store floor plan **90**, the mission planner determines the path that the mobile base **20** should follow and communicates with the mobile base to provide the path and appropriate stop positions (where the images should be acquired by the image capture assembly). The instructions may be provided to the mobile base in a step-by-step fashion or in the form of a full mission.

The translation stage controller **78** determines the translations of the translation stage to achieve desired camera positions and communicates them to the translation stage **48**. The camera controller **80** determines the camera parameters (e.g., shutter speed, aperture, ISO number, focal length, . . .) and optionally position parameters (e.g., pan, tilt, zoom, or vertical translation amount . . .) of the cameras in the image capture assembly for each position that requires

image acquisition. These parameters may be fixed throughout the mission and/or adjusted dynamically based on current location information of the mobile base (e.g., distance to the shelf to be imaged, the facing angle, height of the shelf . . .). As will be appreciated, translation stage controller **78** and camera controller **80** may form parts of a single component for controlling the acquisition of images by the image capture assembly **22**.

The image data processing component **82** processes the images acquired by all the cameras and uses the mapping provided by the configuration component and position information provided by the mobile base to map pixels of the captured image to locations in 3D space.

The product data recognition component **84**, which may be a part of the image data processing component **82**, analyses the processed images for detecting price tag locations, extracting product data **26**, such as price tag data, and performs image coordinate conversion (from pixel position to real-world coordinates).

Outputs of the data processing component **82** and/or product data recognition component **84** may be used by the store profile generator **88** to determine the store profile **12** (e.g., the real-world coordinates of detected and recognized UPC codes). In some cases, outputs of the data processing component **82** and/or product data recognition component **84** are used by the translation stage controller **78** and/or camera controller **80** to determine what should be the appropriate camera parameters and/or position parameters for the next image capture. Some outputs of the data processing component **82** and/or product data recognition component **84** may be used by the mission planner **76** to determine the next positional move for the mobile base **20**.

With reference now to FIG. 7, a method for generating (and using) a store profile **12** is shown, which can be performed with the system of FIGS. 1-5. As will be appreciated, some or all of the steps of the method may be performed at least partially manually and need not be performed in the order described. The method begins at **S100**.

At **S102**, the image capture assembly **22** is configured. Briefly, the configuration component **74** identifies suitable positions for the cameras **42**, **44**, **46**, and optionally a suitable range of camera parameters (e.g., field of view, exposure time, ISO number, etc.), in order to capture the full height *h* of each shelf unit face from a set of overlapping images acquired at one single position of the moveable base (i.e., without gaps in the *z* direction). The configuration component **74** optionally extracts information from test images which enables it to associate each (or some) pixels of a captured image with a point in *yz* space and/or to generate a spatial characterization of the image capture assembly which may include a spatial profile for each camera.

At **S104**, a route for scanning the store shelves is computed. In particular, the mission planner **76** computes a route for the mobile base around the facility, based on a store floor plan **90**. The floor plan identifies obstructions, particularly locations of shelf units. The store plan may have been generated partially automatically, from a prior traversal of the facility by the system **10**, for identifying the location of obstructions. For example, as shown in FIG. 8, the obstructions may be identified on the floor plan **90** and locations of scannable faces **92** on each shelf unit identified (e.g., by a person familiar with the store). The mission planner **76** computes a route **94**, which includes all the faces **92** and designates parts of the route as a scan path **96** (where images

of scannable faces **92** are to be acquired) and parts of the route as a no-scan path **98** (where no images are to be acquired).

At **S106**, the mission planner **76** communicates the computed route **94** to the navigation component **30** of the mobile base, and optionally designating stop positions, which may be located at approximately equal intervals along the scan path **96**. During the mission, the mission planner **76** receives information from the navigation component **30** from which any deviations to the planned route are computed. The mobile base **20** is then responsible for navigating the system **10** to a desired location with desired facing (orientation) requested by the control unit **24** and reporting back the actual location and facing if there is any deviation from the request.

At **S108**, as the mobile base **20** traverses the route **94**, instructions are provided to the translation stage **48** at each predetermined stop on the scan path **96** for positioning the cameras. The translation stage controller **78** communicates instructions to the translation stage **48** when the camera position(s) is/are to be adjusted and may provide the translation stage **48** with directions for achieving predetermined camera positions, based on the information generated by the configuration component **74**.

At **S110**, at each predetermined stop on the scan path **96**, instructions are provided to the cameras **40**, **42**, **44** themselves for positioning and image acquisition. In particular, the camera controller **80** communicates instructions for adjusting position and/or focal plane to the camera's PTZ components and provides instructions for data acquisition to provide the optimal coverage of the shelf, using the position information identified by the configuration component **74**. The translation stage controller **78** and camera controller **80** may work in cooperation to achieve desired positions of the cameras.

At **S112** images **100**, **102**, are acquired by the cameras at a given position of the mobile base. The image capture assembly (iteratively) acquires images based on the requests by the control unit and the camera parameters and (optionally) position parameters provided.

At **S114**, the acquired images **100**, **102** are transferred from the camera memory to the data processing component **82**. The data processing component **82** receives the images acquired by the cameras and stores them in memory, such as memory **62**, and may perform preliminary processing, such as adjustments for blur, color, brightness, etc. A composite image or panorama of the shelf face may be computed by performing a union of multiple images captured by the image capture assembly. In forming the composite image, pixels of one or more of the acquired images may be translated to account for each camera's spatial profile.

At **S116**, the product data recognition component **84** processes the acquired images **100**, **102** or panorama to identify product data **26** from the captured shelf labels **18**, where present, in the images. In an exemplary embodiment, the acquired images and a corresponding coarse location and facing information are analyzed to determine the product layout information (e.g., via barcode recognition of price tags and knowledge of the camera spatial profile).

The process repeats until the mission is completed (e.g., all aisles of interest have been scanned). For a typical mission, the mobile base moves along each store aisle to enable images of the scannable faces of each shelf unit to be captured. From the captured images, each shelf price tag is detected and its location determined within the image.

By measuring the mobile base's current position in the store floor plan, its position data can then be associated with

the images being captured at that position, based on the time of capture. Candidate regions of each image **100**, **102** which have at least a threshold probability of including a barcode **54** are identified and processed to extract the barcode information, which may be output as an SKU code which uniquely identifies the product. Associated information, such as price and product information **56**, **58**, particular colors used in the product label **18**, and the like, may also be used to locate the barcode and/or to decipher it, particularly where the product data recognition component has difficulty in doing so based on the barcode alone. The location of the barcode in three dimensional space can be determined based on the location of the mobile base at the time the image was captured and the spatial characterization of the image capture assembly.

At **S118**, a store profile **12** is generated based on the identified barcode information **26** and computed barcode locations. In particular, the store profile generator **86** generates a store profile **12** which identifies locations of the price tags **18**, based on the extracted barcode information and optionally information provided by one or more of the configuration component **74**, mission planner **76**, and navigation component **30**, through which pixels of identified barcodes in the captured images are associated with a point in real (xyz or xy) space or otherwise generally located with respect to the store floor plan **90**. An accurate store profile **12** identifying product locations/locations of price tags in a store can thus be reconstructed.

At **S120**, the store profile **12** may be output from the system.

At **S122**, information on signage to be mounted throughout the store may be received and a packaging order for the particular store computed, based on the store profile **12**. In particular, the signage generator **88** receives information on signage to be printed for an upcoming sale in which only some but not all of the price tags may need to be replaced. The signage generator uses the store profile **12** to identify the locations of only the price tags/products to which the sale relates. From this information, a printing and/or packaging order for the signage is generated. When the signage is packaged and provided to an employee, the order in which the signage is packed in accordance with the computed printing and/or packaging order enables the person to traverse the store in the order in which the signage is packaged to replace/add the new signage, generally in a single pass through the store. The route defined by the packing order minimizes the amount of backtracking the employee needs to do and/or provides for a shorter path (in time or distance) to complete the task than would be achievable without the computed store-specific packaging order, and avoids the need for the store to resort the signage into an appropriate order. In this way, for each store in a chain, a store profile can be generated (e.g., periodically), allowing a store-specific packaging order for signage to be computed each time a set of shelf labels **18** and/or other signage is to be mounted throughout the store.

The method ends at **S124**.

Further details of the system and method will now be described.

While in one embodiment, the store profile **12** is used for defining an appropriate sequence for printing/packaging of sale signage, the store profile has other applications, including validating that the store product layout complies with a pre-defined planogram. A planogram is a predefined product layout for a slice of about 0.5 meters or more of length along an aisle. The captured images can also be processed to extract any 1D or 2D barcodes and/or text data from regions

that comply with the price tag format. Data such as the product UPC and the price tag location within the image are extracted.

Image Capture Assembly

To accommodate different shelf configurations and/or acceptable acquisition times, different configurations of the image capture assembly **22** are contemplated. In one embodiment, each camera **40**, **42**, **44** provides for high resolution imaging in a field of view (FOV) **110** (FIG. **1**) defined by an angle α at the lens or by a vertical distance at the shelf face. In another embodiment, the cameras provide a mixture of high resolution imaging (one or more cameras) and low resolution imaging (one or more cameras capturing images at a lower resolution than the high resolution camera(s)), referred to as multi-resolution imaging. The high-resolution imaging embodiment has the advantages of simpler and faster acquisition, single pass processing, and facilitation of off-line image processing. The multi-resolution imaging embodiment has the advantage of lower cost. More detailed examples of each are now discussed.

1. High Resolution Imaging for Barcode Detection and Recognition in Retail Applications

For this imaging option, few assumptions need to be made about the potential locations of price tags **18**. For example, the only information needed may be the maximum height h of shelves of interest in the store. For this imaging option, there is also no iterative processing needed to estimate the barcode locations before next imaging. As a result, designing this imaging option entails confirming that the system, in aggregate, has sufficient field of view to cover the maximum height of shelves of interest in the store at the desired resolution (typically 200 ppi or above).

As an example, a DSLR camera with horizontal and vertical sensor dimensions of about 22 and 15 mm (a 3:2 aspect ratio) which has a high pixel resolution of at least 100 or at least 200 pixels/mm at the sensor (e.g., a 10 Mpixel camera or higher) can provide a minimum object plane resolution of 100 or 200 pixels/inch in a plane FOV of about 68.5 cm \times 45.5 cm (\pm about 5 or \pm about 10 cm).

Since a shelving unit **14** may be around 180 cm tall, a single camera generally cannot capture it fully with a single image while meeting the resolution requirements. Several embodiments of the image capture assembly that can meet these goals are given, by way of example:

A. Multi-Camera Array

In the embodiment of FIG. **1**, for example, two or more (optionally identical) cameras **40**, **42**, **44** are located in fixed relation to each other and to the mobile base. Each camera can have different poses (rotation, focus length etc.) if needed. The FOV of each camera is vertically spaced from its neighbor and overlaps that of its neighbor by a known amount. "Vertically spaced FOVs" means that the FOVs are spaced from each other at least partially in the z direction. Thus, a composite image of a full 180 cm tall shelving unit can be extracted from three cameras (with capabilities as described above) oriented in portrait mode spaced 60 cm apart. For different heights/camera capabilities, a different number of cameras could be used, the aim being to have enough cameras to cover the entire vertical FOV (height h) of the shelving unit faces with desired resolution in one position while the navigation of the mobile base offers the scanning needed to cover the horizontal FOV (i.e., store aisles). Since this embodiment over-specifies the image resolution requirement (i.e., to achieve high resolution everywhere, regardless the locations of barcodes in each store) and each camera operates independently, all images can be captured in a pass through the store and be processed

later. Hence this embodiment offers a rapid and non-iterative acquisition. The image processing can be done in an off-line fashion allowing the system to acquire all images needed quickly and then process them later, e.g., on the same or a different computing device which may be in the back office of the store. Advantages of running the system in such a manner include (1) less disruption to store hour operation and (2) computational costs may be cheaper when the analysis of the captured images is performed on a back office computer than on an on-board computing device. A disadvantage is that more cameras may be needed than for other embodiments.

B. Camera(s) with a Moveable Positioning Unit

As illustrated in FIG. **2**, fewer cameras can be used to capture the full height shelving unit than for embodiment 1A by using a vertical translation stage **48**. In the embodiment, two cameras with two-position (or more) capability are used. In a first position, each camera **40**, **42** captures an image, and then the translation stage moves the cameras to a second position, vertically spaced from the first position, where two more images are captured. The benefits of off-line processing and faster and non-iterative acquisition (compared to other embodiments discussed later) are retained in this embodiment. However, this embodiment, may incur the expense of additional imaging time and slight increase of system complexity. From the perspective of images captured, this embodiment is very similar to multi-camera array of embodiment 1A with lower cost but lower acquisition rate. This option can offer a flexible trade-off between cost and acquisition time. The number of positions can be extended to the extent where only a single camera is needed. In the exemplary embodiment, pictures are captured while the camera is stationary (i.e., stopped at desired positions), rather than while moving between positions, since even a slight motion during the imaging may inhibit or prevent accurate recognition of barcodes unless sophisticated motion compensation algorithms are employed. Accordingly, adding more stops by decreasing the number of camera positions/decreasing the number of cameras may increase acquisition time.

As with embodiment 1A, the system over-specifies the requirement of the imaging device/configuration such that high resolution is achieved everywhere (within the potential space of interest, e.g., no more than 2 m high in store aisles). This makes the system very adaptable to any store configuration, makes the image acquisition non-iterative and faster, and makes the processing simpler and independent from image acquisition. Given that the resolution is sufficient and the FOV covers all possible regions of interest, the data processing component **82** can focus on detecting, localizing, and recognizing the product identity through price tag recognition. Embodiment 1A is simpler but embodiment 1B may be suited to stores with specific configurations, such as taller shelves and/or those with sparse and discrete potential locations of barcodes. For this type of store, the second embodiment can cope easily with this by replacing an attempt to cover all vertical FOVs up to the maximal height with pre-programming a few discrete positions for imaging that can cover those sparse and discrete potential locations of barcodes in the selected stores. For example, in FIG. **3**, cameras **40** and **42** may move between first and second positions to capture upper shelves while a third camera is tilted downward to capture a shelf near the floor level.

The pre-determined FOVs for each camera in the embodiment 1B system can be achieved by a combination of

selecting a suitable distance to the shelf from the mobile base **20** and/or through the zooming capability of the cameras.

In one embodiment, the control unit **24** instructs the mobile base **20** to navigate to a fixed distance to the shelf face and keep the focus length of each camera fixed. In another embodiment, the control unit only provides the mobile base with a range of distances to the shelf for it to navigate to. Each camera then adjusts its zoom parameter to maintain the FOVs based on the actual distance to the shelf reported back from mobile base. This may be a somewhat more expensive option, due to the cost of a controllable zoom lens, but can be more adaptable. A combination of the two embodiments is also contemplated.

2. Multi-Resolution Imaging for Barcode Detection and Recognition in Retail Applications

In this embodiment, multi-resolution imaging is used to accomplish the task of identifying the store profile **12**. In this embodiment, the system first captures low resolution, large FOV images, analyzes them to identify regions of interest (ROIs) that may require high imaging resolution (i.e., may include barcodes). The system then acquires high resolution images of those regions, and analyzes them for extracting product identification information, where present. The spatial information for these ROIs can be determined based on a combination of the camera spatial profiles of the low resolution images and mobile base location information or a combination of camera spatial profiles of the high resolution images and mobile base location information. The former may be a better and easier option since the camera spatial profiles of the high resolution images may be more dynamic and vary from acquisition to acquisition.

The terms low and high resolution are used herein in a relative sense. High resolution generally refers to a sufficient resolution to recognize a barcode robustly (e.g., 200 ppi or higher), while low resolution refers to sufficient resolution to detect candidate/potential locations of a barcode (e.g., 30 ppi or higher). The desired resolution can be achieved in a number of ways. For example, the high and low resolutions can be achieved by a same type of camera but with different FOVs. In another example, the high and low resolution can be achieved primarily by the use of high vs. low camera sensor resolutions (e.g., using 20 Mega-pixel camera for high resolution imaging and a 2 Mega-pixel camera for low resolution imaging). In another example, a combination of FOV and camera sensor resolution can be used to achieve the high and low resolution imaging system.

A. Single Camera with PTZ Capability

In one embodiment (not illustrated), the image capture assembly **22** includes only a single camera with PTZ capability as the image capture device. The camera may be a PTZ camera or a regular camera with PTZ base. In this embodiment, the camera may first zoom-out and take a picture or pictures with a large FOV to cover the full height of the shelf. The images are analyzed to find candidate regions of interest (ROIs) which are more likely to include price tags than other regions of the images. In general, finding potential locations of price tags requires much less resolution than extracting the product information from each price tag. The camera then zooms in to various identified ROIs to acquire high resolution images to be used for extracting product identification information. The mobile base **20** is then moved to its next position along the shelf face and the process is repeated. Since the camera FOVs are constantly changing, it can be difficult to keep track of the spatial profiles of the camera and/or to ensure that the store has been completely scanned (for at least those regions of interest).

The imaging may also take a long time since the imaging is in iterative fashion (the low resolution images are first acquired and analyzed before performing high resolution imaging) and many camera zoom-ins and zoom-outs may be needed. However, this embodiment can be constructed at relatively low cost. A person could walk around the store taking close-up pictures of the shelf labels **18** in a similar fashion. However, the system offers the automation and location tracking (through the mobile base navigation and control unit's mission planning) that could not be performed easily by a person.

B. High/Low Camera Combination with PTZ Capability

In the embodiment shown in FIG. 4, two cameras **40**, **42** having different imaging parameters are used. A first camera **40** is used to acquire low resolution, but large FOV images of the entire shelf face. As for embodiment 2A above, the purpose of this camera is to allow the control unit **24** to identify local ROIs where shelf price tags are suspected of being present. Given one or more of these ROIs, the second camera **42** is used to acquire high resolution images of the identified ROIs before the mobile base **20** is moved to its next position along the shelf face. The second camera **42** may have PTZ capability (a PTZ camera or a regular camera mounted on a PTZ motorized base **48**). The first camera generally does not need such capability if the FOV is sufficient to cover the shelf height at the lowest resolution needed for prediction of ROIs. The imaging parameters of the first camera **40** may be fixed throughout the mission (no need for PTZ capability). This helps to ensure that the spatial profile of the first camera is constant (and thus can be derived offline) throughout the mission. By doing so, it is easy to determine the spatial layout of those identified ROIs based on the combination of the camera spatial profiles of the low resolution images and mobile base location information. This also avoids the need to keep track of the imaging parameters of the second camera when scanning through those identified ROIs.

This imaging embodiment reduces the need for processing high resolution images since processing is performed only on images captured of the ROIs, rather than of the entire shelf face. It may need to use more complex and iterative imaging acquisition modes to process the mixed resolution images. The cost and image processing time may be reduced (since for most of the time, many small images with high resolution are processed rather than a one extremely large composite high resolution image or set of images). However, it adds complexity to the method by increasing image acquisition time and may require on-line image processing.

In practice, the imaging embodiment selected may be application dependent. For example, a store with densely-populated price tags may benefit from high resolution imaging of the entire shelf face. In contrast, a store with sparse and irregularly-placed price tags may benefit from multi-resolution imaging. Mission time and cost also play a role for the selection of imaging options. The exemplary system can be configured to cover the typical spectrum experienced by a majority of the retail stores.

Although the imaging is described above as being high-resolution or multi-resolution, it should be appreciated that the imaging system may provide a combination of these approaches. For example, it may be beneficial to have PTZ camera(s) mounted on a moveable translation stage. In this embodiment, the translation stage is responsible for moving the PTZ camera to various coarse positions, while the PTZ

capability of the camera is responsible for fine-tuning the FOVs to the desired resolution specification, focus, and the like.

Configuration

The configuration component **74** of the system **10** provides for automatic characterizing of the spatial characteristics of the image capture assembly **22** and for configuring of the data processing component **82**. The outputs, e.g., spatial profiles of the imaging system, may be used by the store profile generator **86** for determining product layout in terms of real-world coordinates, for determining the path/pace of the mobile base **20**, and the like. The configuration component can be applied iteratively to configure/optimize the image capture assembly **22** for the specific setting of each retail application.

As illustrated in FIG. **9**, the configuration component may include a calibration target generation module **120**, a mission-specific target generation module **122**, an image acquisition module **124**, a landmark detection module **126**, an information decoding module **128**, a spatial characterization module **130**, a mission capability confirmation module **132**, and a reconfiguration module **134**, although fewer than all of these modules may be provided in some embodiments.

The calibration target generation module **120** includes instructions (e.g., a template) for generating a spatially-characterized calibration target **140** (FIG. **10**), when printed on sheets of paper by a communicatively linked printer **142**, or otherwise output in tangible form. The calibration target **140** may be sectional and composed of a plurality of sections **146** (FIG. **9**), which when assembled sequentially in a predefined order, form a target **140** of sufficient height to cover the portion *h* of the shelf face where product tags **18** are expected to be found. In other embodiments, the target **140** may be printed as a continuous length which may be cut to size at the store.

As illustrated in FIG. **9**, each of the sections **146** has a width *W* (in a direction corresponding to the *x* direction, during a mission) and a height *H* in the *z* direction. The sections **146** may be taped or otherwise joined together to overlap at **148** to form a target **140** with a width *W* and a height *h* (FIG. **10**). Each section **146** includes a plurality of machine-readable, visually-identifiable landmarks **150** with known positional information. In the illustrated embodiment, the landmarks are equally sized and spaced at predetermined intervals **154**, **156** in *W* and *H* directions, respectively, to form a grid. Each section **146** includes an identical set of landmarks **150**. The positional information may be encoded by a set of machine readable and visually recognizable location-encoding marks **158** which encode locations of the landmarks **150**. The marks **158** may each be located adjacent the corresponding landmark **150** or positioned on the landmark itself. In the exemplary embodiment, the locations of the landmarks are encoded by human-readable identifiers, such as numbers, in the location-encoding marks **158**. Each section **146** may include a human readable identifier **160**, such as the section number, which assists a person in assembling the sections in the correct order and orientation to form the target.

The mission-specific target generation module **122** includes instructions for generating examples of one or more printable mission-specific targets **164**, which may be combined with the calibration target **140**. Additionally, known target information may be encoded by a second set of machine readable and visually recognizable marks (mission-info-encoding marks). In particular, the target **164** may be representative of the product tags to be identified in the store, and include, for example, a barcode **166** similar in size

to the barcodes on the product tags **18**, and/or other machine readable information. The mission-specific targets **164** may be printed on one or more of the sections **146** or on separate sheets of paper, to be positioned, for example, adjacent to or on the target (FIG. **10**). As will be appreciated, the generation of the calibration target and mission specific targets may be performed off-line, prior to configuration of the system, and these components may be part of a separate computing device and not resident on the moveable system.

The image acquisition module **124** acquires test images using the image capture assembly **22** to be spatially characterized and/or configured. As will be appreciated, the camera controller **80** and stage controller **78** (FIG. **5**) may serve as the image acquisition module **124** and/or may communicate with module **124** for acquiring the test images of the target(s) **140**, **164**.

The landmark detection module **126** detects the identifiable landmarks **150** and their positions on the acquired images of the target **140**.

The information decoding module **128** detects the set(s) of machine readable and visually-recognizable marks **158**, **166** on the acquired images of the target(s) **140**, **164** and then decodes the corresponding locations of identifiable landmarks **150** from the associated location-encoding marks. Information **166** from the mission-specific targets in the images may also be decoded.

The spatial characterization module **130** matches the positions of landmarks **150** detected by module **128** to the actual positions on the target **140** and then derives absolute and relative spatial profile(s) and other characteristics of the imaging system.

The mission capability confirmation module **132** analyzes the acquired images to extract information from the mission-specific image targets **164**, such as from the example barcodes **166**, and compares this against the known information of the image targets, to determine whether the information matches (e.g., determine if the barcode captured in the image can be read to generate a SKU number corresponding to the known SKU number of the printed barcode **166**). This allows the module **132** to confirm/assess the capability of the system to perform the mission. In the case where the barcode cannot be read correctly, the module **132** outputs information to the configuration computation module **134**.

The reconfiguration module **134** may utilize some or all of the following information to compute a new configuration for the image capture assembly **22**: the characterized spatial profile(s) of the imaging system, the knowledge of the parameters of the current configuration of the imaging system, and the knowledge of the system requirements (which may be mission dependent, store dependent, application-dependent, etc.). The module **134** may compute a modified (improved) configuration for the image capture assembly **22**, e.g., one which is able to capture more of the shelf face **92** and/or provide sufficient resolution to capture barcode information from the product price tags **18**.

FIG. **11** illustrates an exemplary configuration process, which can be performed with the modules of FIG. **9**. The method begins at **S200**.

At **S202**, mission-specific targets **164** may be generated by module **122**, in cooperation with an associated printer **142**. At **S204**, a calibration target **146** is generated by module **120**, in cooperation with an associated printer **142**. Step **S202** may be incorporated into the generation of a calibration target which includes the mission specific target(s).

At **S206**, test images are acquired by module **124**, in cooperation with the image capture assembly **22**.

At S208, landmarks are detected in the acquired test images by the module 126.

At S210, the information 158, 166 in the acquired test images is decoded, where possible, by the module 128.

At S212, the image capture assembly 22 is spatially characterized, by the module 130.

At S214, the capability of the system 10 for performing the mission is assessed, by the module 132, based on information provided by the modules 128, 130.

At S216, a reconfiguration of the image capture assembly 22 is computed by the component 134, which may be output to the stage controller 78 and/or camera controller 80 for reconfiguring the image capture assembly 22. If at S218, a reconfiguration of the image capture assembly 22 has been made, the method may then return to S206 for another iteration of the system configuration, otherwise, the method may proceed to S104, where a mission is commenced.

Further details of the configuration of the image capture assembly 22 will now be described.

Calibration Target Generation (Off-Line Process)

Module 120 generates sections (e.g., in the form of printer recognizable instructions) which are used for forming a spatially characterized target 140 (FIG. 9), which includes an arrangement (e.g., an array) of identifiable landmarks 150 with known positional information encoded by a set of machine readable and visually recognizable marks 158. The physical calibration target 140 is generated for characterizing the image capture assembly 22, including cameras 40, 42, 44 and moveable components 48.

The modularity of the target facilitates scalability and ease of deployment in different facilities. For example, one store may have a maximum shelf face of about 100 cm and may use from 3 to 6 sections 146 (depending on their height) to form the calibration target 140. Another store may have a maximum shelf face of 180 cm and may use from 7 to 10 sections 146 to form the calibration target 140. The use of marks 158 which are both machine readable and visually recognizable allows for automation or human operation and allows for reduction in human and/or algorithmic errors.

As an example, the modular sections 146 may be designed to fit on sheets of paper which are a standard paper size, such as A3 (29.7×42 cm), A4 (29.7×21 cm), tabloid (27.94×43.18 cm), or letter-size (21.59×27.94 cm), used by the printer 142.

The landmarks 150 may be circular black dots or other regular shapes of the same size and shape, which are easily identifiable marks for a computer and a human to recognize. Their corresponding known relative locations are encoded by a corresponding set of machine readable and visually recognizable marks 158 which may be made more-recognizable by a colored box in which a number is located. The color choices for the marks 150, 158 may be selected to facilitate automated image processing. A first digit of the location-encoding mark 158 may correspond to a number of the section 146 (section 1 in the illustrated embodiment, with each section having a different number in sequence). A second digit or digits may provide a unique identifier for the landmark which is associated in memory 62 with a location of the corresponding landmark on the target. However, other machine-readable marks are also contemplated. For example, the location-encoding marks 158 could each be implemented as a 1D or 2D barcode. Optionally, horizontal and vertical grid lines 168 are provided to help human operators to perform measurements visually.

A calibration target 140 which is a composite of four sections 146 is shown in FIG. 10. The four sections may have been taped together to form the target which is then

temporarily affixed to a shelving unit 14, wall, or other suitable vertical planar surface 170. Each section includes an identical set of landmarks 150 in which each column of landmarks is vertically aligned with the corresponding column of landmarks from the adjacent section(s). However, the location-encoding marks 158 are different in each section to reflect the different starting height of each the sections.

A template for generating the sections 146 may be designed using Microsoft PowerPoint or other suitable software, where the relative position encoding and ID 160 of the section is implemented as a page number variable.

The maximal height h that the image capture assembly 22 to be characterized needs to capture in a single position of the mobile base is determined and an n-page document is created using the template by printing or copying the page. The sections are taped, glued or otherwise assembled together and the target is mounted to the wall 170, e.g., with tape. In some cases, a bottom blank region 172 of the lowermost section may be trimmed so that the first row of black dots is a predetermined height above, or level with, the floor or other predetermined position. Alternatively, an offset may be used in computation to allow for the bottom blank region of this section. The bottom blank regions 172 of the rest of the pages may be used as the interface region to attach the pages together.

The exemplary calibration target 140 is assembled in order of the page numbers, starting from the bottom of the wall. The relative and absolute location information of each of the black dots in the final composite target can then be decoded. For example, the images are processed using optical character recognition (OCR) software to identify the marks 158 within the detected boxes just above each dot and a formula is applied to compute the actual location, in the x, z plane, of each dot. In an example embodiment, for the target illustrated in FIG. 10, the following formula may be used:

$$x = \begin{cases} -3d_0 & d_0 = 0 \sim 4 \\ -3(d_0 - 5) & d_0 = 5 \sim 9 \end{cases} \quad \text{(for horizontal direction)} \quad \text{Eq. (1)}$$

$$z = \begin{cases} 6 + 9(d_1 - 1) & d_0 = 0 \sim 4 \\ 3 + 9(d_1 - 1) & d_0 = 5 \sim 9 \end{cases} \quad \text{(for vertical/height direction)}$$

where, d_0 is the last digit of the numerical text in each colored box and d_1 are the remaining digit(s) of the numerical text in the colored box. This equation is suited to the case where the relative positions of 10 black dots arranged in two rows are encoded in the last digit in the template using $d_0=0\sim 9$, while d_1 is encoded as the page number. d_1 automatically increases by one for each page of the multiple-page document. As will be appreciated, for different arrangements and locations, different formulae may be used to compute the actual locations of each of the landmarks detected in test images of the target. In general, each section may include at least two vertically spaced rows, each row comprising at least 2 or at least 3 landmarks that are horizontally spaced.

The modular design and encoding scheme for the example target 140 make it easy to deploy in any retail store, since it can be readily generated using a standard printer and tape. In one embodiment, the template for forming the sections may be stored on a portable memory storage device, such as a disk, flash memory, or downloaded to a local computer, allowing it to be used at the store location to generate the

template. With distinct colors and shapes for the marks **150**, **158**, the detection module **126** can detect the marks robustly.

By making the targets human readable as well as machine readable, a human is able to assist in the reconfiguration of the image capture component **22**. For example, the image capture assembly **22** may provide for live view of the captured images. A human can use the camera live view of the calibration target to roughly reconfigure the image capture assembly **22** close to desired state, with the assistance of the ruler-like target and some easily understood marks. After that, the automated control unit **24** can characterize or fine-tune the system.

Mission-Specific Target Generation (Off-Line Process)

The module **122** generates mission-specific targets **164** with known product-related information. By imaging and analyzing these targets, the configuration component **74** is able to confirm whether the image capture assembly **22** being characterized is capable of performing the desired mission.

In the case of a mission which involves barcode localization and recognition, the requirements of the image capture assembly **22** can be evaluated from the resolution on the object plane, FOV, and/or image blur (due to undesired motion, vibration . . .). While this may be achieved using the calibration target alone, having a target **164** which is specific to the store allows the assembly **22** to be specifically characterized for the store in which it will be used. For example, barcode size, encoding type (e.g., EAN-13 vs. Code39), and the like may differ from store to store and these, as well as environmental conditions, such as lighting may influence the desired resolution. For example, as the barcode width increases, the minimal resolution needed for recognition decreases, i.e., it is easier to image and decode a larger barcode. The relationship, however, is often neither linear nor straight-forward. The contrast of the printed barcode also plays a role on the minimal resolution needed. Hence the use of a mission-specific target is an effective way to characterize the resolution capability of the image capture assembly **22** for a given mission. In some embodiments, the mission-specific target(s) may include one or more actual price tags of interest which may be positioned on top of or adjacent the calibration target on the wall. Since the exemplary calibration target has redundancies embedded, there is considerable flexibility on the placement of posting the additional samples **164** on the calibration target **140**.

Image Acquisition

The image acquisition module **124** acquires images using the image capture assembly **22** to be characterized at the settings that the imaging system is intended to be used for the retail application. For example, the imaging component **38** may be intended to operate at a distance of 0.5-1 meters away from the shelf face and with direct facing to the shelf face. Accordingly, it is positioned in a similar relationship to the calibration target on the wall. Test images may be acquired over a range of positions which may be used to mitigate errors or adapt the system to position variations in a real mission where a predetermined distance to the shelf face cannot be maintained throughout.

Landmark Detection

The landmark detection module **126** detects the identifiable landmarks **150** on the acquired images (e.g., black dots). This can be achieved with a variety of techniques, such as thresholding on one or more color channels (e.g., the green channel), morphological filtering and connected-component analysis, and thresholding on size, or a combination thereof. In general, each captured image includes only a subset (fewer than all) of the landmarks that are visible on

the target. The module **126** therefore keeps track of the images in which a detected landmark was found. The module **126** may output a list of data that corresponds to the pixel location and image ID for each detected landmark **150**.

Information Decoding

The image decoding module **128** detects the set(s) of location-encoding marks **158** (colored blocks with text in the example embodiment) on the acquired images and then decodes their corresponding location and/or mission information. In one embodiment, a color-based segmentation method may be used to identify candidate regions that are of approximately the same color as the colored blocks. Morphological filtering, connected-component analysis, and thresholding on size may then be used to further refine the set of candidate regions. Finally, a sub-image of each candidate region with numerical text is analyzed by an OCR engine to extract the digits or other location-encoding information. If the digits match those of the calibration target **146**, the corresponding localization information is extracted using the appropriate formula (e.g., Eqn. 1). The output of the module **126** is data that corresponds to the pixel location and encoded location information for each detected location-encoding-mark **158**.

Spatial Characterization

The spatial characterization module **130** matches the detected landmarks and detected location-encoding marks output from modules **126**, **128**, and then derives absolute and relative spatial profile(s) and other characteristics of the image capture assembly **22**. In one embodiment, the matching is performed by finding a pair of marks **150**, **158** with minimal Euclidean distance in the pixel space and meeting the constraint that the colored block is positioned above the black dot. Due to the cameras often being tilted or otherwise angled relative to the x, z plane, the images may be skewed.

For generating a spatial profile corresponding to each of the images acquired, model fitting may be used to find the best projective transformation for the image into real space. Relative characteristics of each image spatial profile, such as extent of vertical overlap or vertical spacing between adjacent FOVs and/or relative center misalignment between each pair of images are also derived. The output of the module **130** may include a set of spatial profiles, e.g., as projection matrices and their relative characteristics. The number of spatial profiles depends on the number of cameras and camera positions used. For example, for a 3-camera, single position assembly, 3 spatial profiles may be generated. For a 2-camera, two position assembly, 4 spatial profiles may be provided. However in this case, two of the spatial profiles may be very close to a translated version of the other two. Also in this case, the amount of translation in the camera positions may be characterized as an additional output. For the application of store profiling discussed above, obtaining individual spatial profiles for each image and determining whether the overlap FOV of adjacent images is great than a threshold value (e.g., zero) or not is generally sufficient for characterizing the image capture assembly **22**. However, additional information may be extracted for configuring/reconfiguring the image capture assembly **22** if the configuration has not been determined or optimized or has been adjusted for a different retail application of interest.

Mission Capability Confirmation

The module **132** analyzes the acquired test images to extract information from the example mission-specific targets **164**, compares the extracted information with the intended information of the targets **164**, and confirms/assesses the capability of the system to perform the intended

21

mission. For detection and decoding, it may reuse the process in landmark detection and information decoding, but here applied to different marks **166** and may employ a different decoding tool. In one embodiment, barcode localization and recognition is employed on the acquired images and a check is performed to determine if all barcodes are correctly recognized. If so, then the capability is confirmed. Additionally, if barcodes are easily recognized, the resolution may be decreased and/or the FOV increased to allow the mission to proceed faster. If the barcodes are not all recognized, the FOV could be decreased (increasing the resolution), or other reconfiguration of the image capture assembly **22**, such as adding camera, may be performed. The output of module **132** may be fed to the reconfiguration module **134** to make suggestions for reconfiguration.

Reconfiguration

The module **134** utilizes the characterized spatial profile (s), the knowledge of the parameters of the current configuration, and the knowledge of the system requirements (which may be mission dependent, store dependent, application-dependent etc.) to compute an improved configuration for the image capture assembly **22**. For example, if the overlapping FOVs among pairs of images are not evenly distributed, it may be desirable to readjust relative camera positions. The characterized misalignment/offset amounts between cameras can be computed to align them. If the resolution is more than sufficient, FOVs may be increased or the number of cameras or position-translations may be reduced to decrease the mission time or lower the cost. The reconfiguration component may implement a new configuration automatically.

The configuration component **74** thus described may be implemented in a store profile generation system, as described with respect to FIG. **5**. However, it also finds application in other systems, such as a system for confirming whether a part of a store display unit complies with a pre-defined planogram, a system for generating composite images of display units, in other multi-camera/multi-position imaging systems, and the like. As will be appreciated, such a configuration system may include some or all of the components of FIG. **5**, including memory **62** and processor **60**.

The method illustrated in FIGS. **7** and/or **11** may be implemented in a computer program product that may be executed on a computer. The computer program product may comprise a non-transitory computer-readable recording medium on which a control program is recorded (stored), such as a disk, hard drive, or the like. Common forms of non-transitory computer-readable media include, for example, floppy disks, flexible disks, hard disks, magnetic tape, or any other magnetic storage medium, CD-ROM, DVD, or any other optical medium, a RAM, a PROM, an EPROM, a FLASH-EPROM, or other memory chip or cartridge, or any other tangible medium from which a computer can read and use.

Alternatively, the method(s) may be implemented in transitory media, such as a transmittable carrier wave in which the control program is embodied as a data signal using transmission media, such as acoustic or light waves, such as those generated during radio wave and infrared data communications, and the like.

The exemplary method(s) may be implemented on one or more general purpose computers, special purpose computer (s), a programmed microprocessor or microcontroller and peripheral integrated circuit elements, an ASIC or other integrated circuit, a digital signal processor, a hardwired electronic or logic circuit such as a discrete element circuit,

22

a programmable logic device such as a PLD, PLA, FPGA, Graphical card CPU (GPU), or PAL, or the like. In general, any device, capable of implementing a finite state machine that is in turn capable of implementing the flowchart shown in FIG. **7** and or **11**, can be used to implement the methods described herein. As will be appreciated, while the steps of the method may all be computer implemented, in some embodiments one or more of the steps may be at least partially performed manually.

EXAMPLE

A prototype system **10** with software forming a configuration component **74** was implemented with a combination of MATLAB and OpenCV C++. The system was used for both characterizing and configuration of an image capture assembly **22** with three cameras and a translation stage **48**, providing two position capability, as exemplified in FIG. **3**. In some configurations, the translation stage moved all cameras up or down by about 30 cm. In some configurations, the lowermost camera **44** was able to tilt to a position in which the camera lens pointed downward.

The system **10** was intended to cover a store shelf face up to maximal height of about 183 cm. A calibration target **140** was generated using nine units of the template and posted on a wall, covering approximately 206×43 cm. Additionally, actual on-sale price tags used in a real retail application were posted on the calibration target as mission-specific targets **164**. The image capture assembly **22** could first be roughly configured using a combination of minimal imaging resolution requirement calculation, knowledge of maximal shelf height, knowledge of the dimension of the mobile base, manual set-up of FOV via camera view-finder, etc.

It can be assumed, for example, that an imaging system consisting of a 3-camera array with 2-positional capability is equivalent to a system with a 6-camera array with cameras that are 30.5 cm apart if their FOVs are evenly distributed and facing orthogonal to the shelf face. A FOV of about 30-36 cm in the short direction of the camera was found to provide sufficient imaging resolution for recognizing a target EAN-13 barcode with a width larger than 2.5 cm. The mobile base for an initial test was about 23 cm in height, while the lowest shelf was at about 18 cm above the floor. For this configuration, the lowest camera did not need to be tilted in order to provide a field of view to capture the lowest shelf. Two camera positions could capture the full height of the shelf face. For a taller mobile base (about 40 cm), the lowest camera could be arranged to point down at an angle and translated vertically, providing two tilted positions for the lowest camera.

After initial configuration of the image capture assembly **22** the method of FIG. **11** was used for acquiring test images (3 cameras, 2 positions) (**S206**), detecting landmarks and mission-specific marks (**S208**), decoding location or barcode information (**S210**), and characterizing the six camera spatial profile (3 camera×2 position) (**S212**). A representation of the intermediate graphical results of the camera FOVs in the x,z-plane from the MATLAB implementation is shown in FIG. **12**. There is a noticeable gap of about 18 cm between the camera 2, first position and the camera 3, first position. This could be manually adjusted, at least partially. However, other characteristics can be captured from the analysis, such as individual differences in camera FOVs, misalignment among cameras, the exact amount of overlap or gaps, amount of distortions due to camera poses, etc., which are not readily detectable manually. For example, camera 2, positions 1 and 2, are only marginally overlapped. If the

FOV changes even slightly during the mission, a gap could be created. Camera 2 is also offset from the center, relative to the other two cameras and has the smallest FOV. Table 1 shows example raw characteristics of the cameras in the imaging system. From this data, an improved configuration of the cameras can be analytically determined of using the reconfiguration module.

TABLE 1

Example initial characteristics of the cameras in the imaging system									
Camera	center X	center Z	max X	min X	max Z	min Z	FOV1	FOV2	Overlap in Z
1-up	-6.42	77.36	3.41	-16.02	84.02	70.66	19.44	13.35	0.96
1-down	-6.52	65.05	3.26	-16.05	71.62	58.34	19.31	13.28	1.37
2-up	-7.72	53.42	1.56	-16.85	59.71	47.08	18.41	12.62	0.19
2-down	-7.80	41.10	1.44	-16.83	47.27	34.80	18.28	12.47	-7.18
3-up	-6.40	21.15	4.33	-16.55	27.62	13.63	20.88	13.99	1.71
3-down	-6.48	8.95	4.09	-16.50	15.34	1.48	20.59	13.86	-1.48

To derive a modified configuration of the image capture assembly 22, an Excel tool was built that takes inputs from Table 1 and derives a set of parameters for FOVs, camera mounting positions, and translation amount. These parameters could then be fed to a programmable control unit, such as components 76, 78, that adjusts the configuration of the image capture assembly 22. In the prototype system, however, this was achieved through manual adjustment of the image capture assembly 22 based on these suggested parameters. While this was not an ideal solution, the changes implemented (increase FOV of camera 2, lower cameras 1 and 2, change translation amount by computed parameters) increased the coverage, as illustrated in FIG. 13, as well as improving the balance of overlap in Z etc. The reconfigured image capture assembly 22 met the requirements, such as coverage of maximal height, no gap, FOV at the range of 30 to 36 cm for imaging resolution, for the retail applications of interest. The settings could be further optimized by repeating the process.

Table 2 shows characteristics after reconfiguring the image capture assembly 22 according to the computed parameters.

TABLE 2

Example raw characteristics of the cameras in the image capture assembly for second iteration									
Camera	center X	center Z	max X	min X	max Z	min Z	FOV1	FOV2	Overlap in Z
1-up	-6.77	65.13	2.97	-16.30	71.70	58.45	19.27	13.25	2.05
1-down	-6.87	53.98	2.81	-16.33	60.51	47.32	19.14	13.19	1.20
2-up	-7.99	42.16	1.6	-17.35	48.52	47.08	18.96	12.86	1.70
2-down	-8.08	31.00	1.44	-17.40	37.36	24.58	18.84	12.78	1.81
3-up	-6.46	19.93	4.25	-16.66	26.39	12.40	20.86	13.99	2.88
3-down	-6.53	8.87	4.03	-16.58	15.28	1.41	20.62	13.87	-1.48

These experimental results demonstrate that the automated method is beneficial and accurate for characterizing and/or configuring an imaging system for retail applications.

FIGS. 14 and 15 illustrate panoramas of the calibration target 140, before and after reconfiguration of the image capture assembly, which were generated from the computed spatial profiles of the cameras by applying them to the captured images. As will be appreciated, similar panoramas can be generated of a store shelf unit using the computed camera spatial profiles and may optionally be used in the generation of the store profile by stitching together multiple vertical panoramas.

It will be appreciated that variants of the above-disclosed and other features and functions, or alternatives thereof, may be combined into many other different systems or applications. Various presently unforeseen or unanticipated alternatives, modifications, variations or improvements therein may be subsequently made by those skilled in the art which

are also intended to be encompassed by the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A store profile generation method comprising: with an image capture assembly mounted on a mobile base, acquiring photographic test images of a printed calibration target, the printed calibration target including one or more sheets of paper and on each of the sheets of paper, a plurality of machine-readable landmarks and location-encoding marks, each of the plurality of machine-readable landmarks being associated with one of the location-encoding marks in the printed calibration target, each of the location-encoding marks being located adjacent to or positioned on the associated machine-readable landmark, each of the location-encoding marks encoding location information for the associated machine-readable landmark; moving the mobile base around a product facility which includes an arrangement of product display units for displaying products, product labels being associated

- with the display units, the product labels displaying product-related data for the displayed products;
- with the image capture assembly mounted on the mobile base, acquiring photographic images of the product display units at a sequence of locations of the mobile base;
- with a computer processor:
 - generating a spatial characterization of the image capture assembly, including detecting the machine-readable landmarks and positions of the detected machine-readable landmarks on the acquired photographic test images of the printed target, detecting the set of location-encoding marks on the acquired

25

photographic test images, decoding the location information from the detected set of location-encoding marks, matching the detected positions of the machine-readable landmarks on the acquired photographic test images to actual locations of the machine-readable landmarks on the printed target, the actual locations being determined from the decoded location information, and computing the spatial characterization therefrom, including computing at least one projection matrix for each of the photographic test images for transformation of the photographic test images into real space, and extracting the product-related data from the acquired images of the product display units and constructing a store profile indicating locations of the product labels throughout the product facility, based on the extracted product-related data, the spatial characterization of the image capture assembly, and information on the locations of the mobile base.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the product-related data comprises at least one of printed barcodes and text.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the acquiring images of the product display units comprises acquiring images at each of a plurality of vertically-spaced positions for each of a sequence of locations of the mobile base.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the acquiring images at each of the plurality of vertically-spaced positions comprises translating an image capture device from a first of the plurality of vertically-spaced positions to a second of the plurality of vertically-spaced positions.

5. The method of claim 3, wherein the acquiring images at each of the plurality of vertically-spaced positions comprises translating a plurality of image capture devices of the image capture assembly from a respective first position to a respective second position.

6. The method of claim 3, wherein the acquiring images at each of the plurality of vertically-spaced positions comprises acquiring a first image at a first of the plurality of vertically-spaced positions with a first image capture device and acquiring a second image at a second of the plurality of vertically-spaced positions with a second image capture device.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein:
the generating of the spatial characterization of the image capture assembly comprises computing a first spatial profile including a first projection matrix for a position of a first image capture device of the image capture assembly and computing a second spatial profile including a second projection matrix for a position of a second image capture device of the image capture assembly, the second image capture device being vertically spaced from the first image capture device; and
the acquiring images of the product display units comprises acquiring a first image with first image capture device and acquiring a second image with the second image capture device, vertically spaced from the first image, the method further comprising translating pixels of at least one of the vertically-spaced first and second images, based on the computed first and second spatial profiles.

8. The method of claim 7, further comprising, after the translating pixels of the at least one of the at least two vertically-spaced images, generating a composite image of one of the product display units from the least two vertically-spaced images.

26

9. The method of claim 7, wherein the computed spatial profile of the at least one image capture device includes a mapping between locations for pixels of an acquired image and locations in a real space.

10. The method of claim 1, further comprising generating a packaging order or printing order for a set of replacement product labels based on the constructed store profile.

11. The store profile generation method of claim 1, further comprising:
computing a spatial profile for each of a plurality of vertically-spaced image capture device positions.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein the at least one image capture device comprises at least two image capture devices.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein a first of the at least one image capture device captures low resolution images and a second of the at least one image capture device captures high resolution images.

14. The method of claim 12, wherein the method includes, with the second of the image capture devices, capturing one of the high resolution photographic image of one of the product display units in a respective one of the candidate locations after the control unit has used the low resolution photographic images acquired from the first image capture device to identify the respective one of the candidate locations.

15. A store profile generation system which performs the method of claim 1, comprising:
a mobile base which is moveable around an associated product facility which includes an arrangement of product display units which display products, product labels being associated with the display units, the product labels displaying product-related data for the displayed products;
an image capture assembly mounted on the mobile base, the assembly comprising at least one image capture device which acquires the images of the product display units in a product facility, product labels being associated with the product display units which include product-related data;
a configuration component which spatially characterizes the image capture assembly by computing a spatial profile for each of a plurality of vertically-spaced image capture device positions from captured images of a printed calibration target that includes machine-readable landmarks; and
a control unit which processes the images captured by the at least one image capture device at a sequence of locations of the mobile base in the product facility, the control unit extracting the product-related data from the acquired images and constructing the store profile indicating locations of the product labels throughout the product facility based on the extracted product-related data, the spatial characterization, and information on the locations of the mobile base at a time that the images were acquired.

16. The method of claim 1, wherein the acquiring photographic images of the product display units at a sequence of locations of the mobile base, comprises:
capturing low resolution photographic images of the product display units;
identifying candidate locations of the product labels based on the captured low resolution photographic images;
capturing higher resolution photographic images of the product display units in the candidate locations; and
with a computer processor, extracting the product-related data from the higher resolution photographic images of the candidate locations and constructing a store profile

indicating locations of the product labels throughout the product facility, based on the extracted product-related data, a spatial characterization of the image capture assembly, and information on the locations of the mobile base.

5

17. The store profile generation method of claim **1**, wherein the printed calibration target comprises printed sheets of paper, each of the printed sheets of paper including a human readable identifier for assisting a person in assembling the sheets in a correct order and orientation to form the printed calibration target.

10

18. The store profile generation method of claim **1**, further comprising generating the calibration target, the generating including printing the machine-readable landmarks and the associated location-encoding marks on the one or more sheets of paper.

15

19. The store profile generation method of claim **18**, wherein the method comprises joining sheets of the one or more sheets of paper together to form the calibration target.

20

* * * * *